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THE EVENING PAPER CONTAINS THE NEWS OF TO-DAY.
THE MORNING PAPER THE EVENTS OF YESTERDAY.

The Lima Times-Democrat.

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THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT CONTAINS IT ALL.
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GROWING IN EXTENT.

Destructive Was the Storm Along the Atlantic Coast.

IT WAS WORSE THAN REPORTED.

A Number of Lives Lost and Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed. The Damage at Charleston Greater Than the Terrible Cyclone of 1885—Details of the Extent of the Storm Damages So Far Received, but Its Full Extent Is Unknown, as the Wires Are Down and Many Places Are Cut Off From All Communication.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31.—The storm of Sunday night and Monday morning was one of the fiercest that has ever swept over South Carolina. Wires are down in every direction and details are hard to get. The damage was general, extending over the entire state, severest in the southeastern angle and the least severe in the northwestern angle. The damage at Beaufort and Port Royal and the neighboring low islands skirting the Atlantic coast was frightful, if reports are accurate. Rice fields along the Savannah and its affluent streams were torn up by the winds and waters. Water was driven in from the Atlantic and the tides are unprecedently high, in some places being 18 feet above mean highwater mark. Much rice already cut and stacked was swept away and uncut rice suffered seriously.

The sea island cotton farms were terribly washed up. Indefinite reports received from Port Royal and Beaufort make it appear that the storm did greater damage there and in that vicinity than elsewhere. One report is to the effect that 100 lives were lost at these two places and along the Atlantic coast intervening. Most of the loss was among the negroes, who became frightened and in their panic stayed in their homes too long to make their escape. No message can be gotten from Port Royal or Beaufort. The storm continued for about the same time all over the state and the only difference was in the damage at each point.

The damage at Charleston was fully as great as from the terrible cyclone of 1885. The News and Courier estimates the losses in Charleston as follows: City property, $100,000; fertilizer works, $163,500; Charleston Mining company, $50,000; railroads, $30,000; telephone exchange, $6,000; telegraph companies, $30,000; lead works, $12,000; wharves, $250,000; shipping, $50,000; Ashley river bridge, $60,000; churches, $50,000; private property, $200,000; miscellaneous, $100,000. Total $1,111,500.

The experience of 1885 taught the Charlestonians a lesson and over $1,000,000 cyclone insurance was held there. This will greatly offset the damages.

Six persons were killed and two injured at Charleston, and others are missing. Rattlesnake Shoals lightship is completely wrecked. The crew escaped. The Seminole and Yemassee of the Clyde line steamers are both overdue at Charleston and great anxiety is felt. The British steamer Astoria, lumber laden, from Pensacola for Queenstown, is derelict.

The schooner Morris W. Childs, from Brunswick, with lumber, has been towed into Charleston. The vessel is much injured. This vessels report passing through wreckage and seeing six men in the water with life preservers on. They were barely alive. No assistance could be given them.

The Norwegian Skudesnias was towed into Charleston to quarantine, badly damaged. She is from the West Indies with logwood. The schooner Nettie Shipman, Jacksonville for New York, laden with lumber, lies off Charleston bar with several sails blown away. All the bouys marking the south channel entrance to Charleston harbor are gone.

All the rivers in the state are over their banks and lowland crops are ruined. The corn looks as it logs had been rolled over it. Cotton is badly torn up. The damage to crops amounts to several thousand dollars. Every town in the state suffered damage; shade trees are down and roofs injured.

Columbia has no telegraphic communication with the outside world, wires being down for 50 miles at a stretch.

SAVANNAH HEARD FROM.

Particulars of the Destruction Done at Tybee Island.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 31.—The following particulars as to the effect of the storm at Tybee Island is obtained. It will cost probably $50,000 to repair it. The bridge over Lazaretto creek is wrecked. The track from Lazaretto creek bridge is completely wrecked for some distance. The water came up with such force that it picked the track up and carried it as far away as 500 feet from the roadbed.

The force of water in many places turned the track upside down and twisted it into all manner of shapes, in some places the ties on top of the rails. In fact as much of the track is in this reversed position as otherwise. One or two foundations fell where the Estill House was. Of Peter Smith's house not a board remains.

G. Robbins' house is badly battered up. The Rattle clubhouse, it is supposed, rests on the side of Wilmington island, at any rate it is not on Tybee. The house occupied by a man named Carroll is on its beam ends. The Point House depot is no more. The house of W. R. Wilson is moved up toward the railroad about 50 feet. The house of Henry Green was destroyed by fire. The home of Mr. Rocker is moved back about 30 feet from where it was.

The house of Mr. Frank Store was treated rather queerly. The first floor was blown away, while the second floor sailed across several Tybee lots and remains on one of them. The pictures on the mantle were not even disturbed by the flight of the building. Near the north end of the island is a gully 50 feet deep washed in the sand. The boxcar at the east end of the "Y" switch of the railroad, where Scott Bacon, his wife and two sons lived, all of whom were killed, was blown from its trucks and has not been found. There is not even a foundation to the house of John G. Butler. Only the servants' quarters of the Knights of Pythias clubhouse remain. From the Knights of Pythias clubhouse to the pavilion there is no railroad at all. The cottage of Edward Lovell was destroyed.

A cottage owned by George Worthan, next to the postoffice, is gone. Mr. Henry Solomon's house is turned three-fourths around, but appears to be sound. The residence of the late Mayor Ulmer is in a bad fix.

The Smallertown watertank and both windmills are gone. Ryan's and Peter Smith's houses are badly damaged. The front of Smith's house is gone. The De Martin cottage is only slightly damaged. Captain Blun's house, which has stood two storms, is all right. The Ranche is now resting on the sand hills; it is a total wreck. The Atlantic clubhouse is damaged by the great quantity of sand which blew into it. The Screda Archery clubhouse is standing. The four cottages surrounding the main building are blown away. The hotel Tybee is damaged but little, the pavilion being the worst damaged part of it. The windmill is a wreck and many windows are broken. The Chatham clubhouse is intact.

Some of the cottages of Chatham are damaged. The casino is still standing. The big sand drives along the beach were swept away. The only bathhouse now on the island are those of the Atlantic club.

It is now estimated that the losses of the planters will be much greater than was at first supposed. Nearly the whole crop is destroyed and the loss is estimated at $400,000. The Norwegian brig came into the Tybee roads yesterday, having on board 18 of the crew of the British ship Nettie Murphy from Pensacola for Dundee, wrecked in the gulf. No lives were lost.

REPORT FROM CHARLESTON.

The Disaster Greater Than the Earthquakes of 1885.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31.—The cyclone is ended, and the city has started to replace damages while yet shut off from communication from the outer world. The sight presented was a familiar one to people of this city—a city almost in ruins, the streets and thoroughfares strewn with debris from the roofs of stores and dwellings, the roadways blocked up by the hundreds of giant trees uprooted from the earth, sidewalks strewn with crumbling brick and mortar; the courts and alleys and bypaths are under water.

A magnificent water front with its costly docks where the fleet of a continent could be berthed, piled with wreckage. Some of its churches unroofed and almost every residence in the city more or less injured. The water and wind had played havoc in the old city by the sea, had laid waste some of its pleasantest places and "desolation saddens all her grass."

It began in the wee small hours of the dawn and while the fierce gale was still howling through the town, threatening almost total annihilation along the byways and on the thoroughfares, you could see the hewers of wood, the African-American citizen of Charleston true to the instinct of his race with big and little hatchets clearing away the debris with a provident eye for extra firewood. A few minutes later, away up King street, you saw a battalion of stalwart workmen armed with axes, saws, picks and spades working their way down the streets, close in their rear following one of the familiar but indispensable hostails of the street railway on the march from Line street to the Battery, and as they progressed southward almost in the teeth of the gale, a hedge of evergreen arose on each side of the roadway and the streetcar.

The first step toward a return from chaos to civilization is once more in evidence. A rough estimate of losses place it at something over a million dollars. There are no lights in the city, both gas and electricity having given out and there has been no railroad communication south of us. The total loss of life is six persons.

WESTERN CROP OUTLOOK.

Rather Discouraging, on the Whole, Are the Reports.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The Farmers' Review says:

The condition of corn has continued to deteriorate. Only one in nine of the correspondents in Illinois report the crop in good condition. Two-ninths report fair. Over 66 per cent. of the counties report the outlook as very discouraging. In Indiana there has been a great decline in position, and in only a few counties will there be an average crop. In three-fourths of the counties the crop is estimated at less than 75 per cent. of the normal, and in many cases falls below a half crop.

In Ohio not one correspondent reports a good prospect, but about one-third report fair. In the others the condition is from poor to very bad. Michigan reports a better outlook, the conditions being about evenly given as good, fair, poor. In Kentucky half of the correspondents report fair and good; the others poor. Missouri has a good prospect for corn, the condition being good in two-thirds of the counties. In Kansas 25 per cent. report good, 35 per cent. fair. Nebraska reports good in 36 per cent. of the area, fair in 24 per cent., poor in the rest. Iowa will have a large crop; nearly all counties report fair, good and very good. The general condition is good in Wisconsin and Minnesota and fair in the Dakotas.

Potatoes—Average condition of the crop is poor in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. It is nearly fair in Kentucky and Iowa, and good in Missouri.

Pastures—Pastures are in very bad shape in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Kansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin. In Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas the pastures are still fair.

MEXICAN MONEY MATTERS.

No Hard Times Down There—Silver Expected to Appreciate.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 31.—It had been anticipated that the passage of the bill repealing the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act by the house of representatives would immediately have a bad effect on exchange on New York, but so far no change is noted. People generally believe that American silver mines can not, as a rule, continue to be worked on a much lower price, when their place will be taken by the mines here employing cheap labor, and that as the product can not be very greatly increased here the price of the white metal will be steadier.

It is thought that Europe will soon experience even a greater panic than that now existing in the United States, and that the silver question will not be settled until Europe is forced to take action in order to save export trade to silver using countries. Business conditions here are in remarkable contrast to those in the United States. There have been no large failures and the banks are in better condition than for a long time, with large cash reserves.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

They Caused a Big Racket at Shelbyville, Indiana.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 31.—The city school board and the entire city are in an uproar over the attempt of Attorney General Smith to force the city to cover its surplus tuition fund into the county treasury for state distribution. It is said that the action of the attorney general is contrary to the instructions of the state superintendent of public instruction, and will result in a loss to the school corporations of the state of untold thousands of dollars.

D. F. Fossdick, the attorney general's deputy, is here and has demanded of the school board the return of $2,737.14. The demand was refused, and the ablest legal talent has been employed to resist the attorney general, who is proceeding under the act of 1863, which, if carried out according to his construction of the act, will bring him over $100,000 in fees. Lawyers here contend that tuition revenue raised by special taxation is not subject to general distribution.

Pennsylvania Republicans.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 31.—In the Republican state convention, Judge Fell was nominated for supreme court judge by acclamation. Samuel M. Jackson of Armstrong was nominated for state treasurer by acclamation. These were the only offices to be filled.

Woman Fatally Shot.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Aug. 31.—A serious shooting affray occurred in a disreputable house over the Rhine, in which Nan Miller shot and fatally wounded Bell Muncie Miller. The woman was arrested.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

Doings of Both Branches of the National Congress.

NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE DONE

Mr. Sherman Urges the Repeal of His Own Bill—But Two Speeches Made. The Session of the House Devoid of Interest—The One Question of Rules the Only One Considered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) held the close attention of the senate and of a large audience in the galleries for over two hours, as he set fourth in terse, and vigorous language, very rapidly delivered, the reasons why he supported the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of July 1890, and why it should be passed with as little delay as possible.

Incidentally he recommended giving authority to the president or the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds, bearing not over 4 per cent interest, in order to precure gold with which to maintain a sufficient reserve; and he commented upon the fact that while he had proposed such a measure at the last session the opposition to it came from the Democratic senators, although it was to their own administration that the power was to be confided.

He also alluded to the remarkable attitude of Democratic senators in opposition to the repeal of the act of July, 1890, although they had voted against it and still denounced it; whilst the Republicans by whose votes exclusively that law was passed, were now anxious to vote for its repeal.

He was followed by Mr. Teller (Rep., Colo.) who concluded the speech which he had begun Tuesday.

The senate at 5 p. m. adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The session of the house was devoid of interest. The proposed code of rules was debated pro and con, both under the hour rule and the five minute rule, but the passage at arms Tuesday between Speaker Crisp and ex-Speaker Reed, seemed to be regarded not only as the opening of the fight, but as the culmination of it; and little attention was paid to the speeches made yesterday.

Without disposing of the rules, the house at 5:05 adjourned.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

O'Connor of Tipperary Considers the Outlook Dark.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—John O'Connor, member of the royal commission in charge of the British industries at the world's fair and an ex-member of parliament from Tipperary, was at the Hoffman House. He has left for Chicago. Mr. O'Connor, who is popularly known as "Long John" and who was an intimate friend of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, complained of the way in which the Parnellite party has, in his judgment, been misrepresented on this side of the ocean.

"It is generally admitted," said he, "by English and Irish politicians that Mr. Gladstone has publicly stated that the Irish representatives in parliament should prefer no home rule bill at all to a bad bill. It has always been the rooted principle of the Irish party that it was better to struggle on for any length of time than to set up housekeeping in Ireland with insufficient power.

"The Irish party has been accused of opposing the home rule bill and being in league with the Tories. That is false. It has been the policy of our party not to support inadequate measures for relief. In passing criticism upon the bill now about to be passed by the house of commons, the Irish party has had in view placing the responsibility on British shoulders for the failure of an insufficient home rule measure for Ireland. We are fighting for the independence of our country. It is greatly to be deplored that the whole force of the two sections of the Irish party was not thrown into the scale to maintain the representation at its full strength. This could have been done without damage to the government and without imperiling the bill.

"I consider the outlook for the bill and the Liberal government as very dark, indeed. Mr. Parnell showed his prescience when he tried to pin the Liberals to the home rule bill. The Liberals instead, have put a pair of pack saddles on the home rule horse that will break its back, namely, the local veto bill and the church disestablishment question. No government can touch the liquor question and not get burned. I fear that on this account enough seats will be lost to prevent the return of the Liberals to power. Mr. Gladstone may be able, by putting the house of lords into a bad position before the country, to arouse such a feeling against the peers as to bring him back to power with a majority."

ANOTHER RIOT IN CHICAGO.

Unemployed Italians Resist Officers and Trouble Follows.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The crowd of unemployed men and idle spectators which gathered at the lake front Wednesday morning was much larger than usual. Shortly after 10 o'clock indications of rioting began to manifest themselves, but no definite move toward a concerted demonstration was made. By 11 o'clock the outskirts of the throng were surging across Michigan boulevard and blocking access to the Auditorium. Along the boulevard and streets leading from that thoroughfare traffic was completely suspended.

The chief of police was notified of the condition of affairs and detachments of police, numbering altogether 300 men, were ordered to the lake front. In the meantime 700 Italians and others marched up State street to Louis Stizzari's provision store, where they demanded two flags, the property of the Italian C. B. Sharpshooters' society. Mr. Stizzari refused to give up the flags, but gave the leaders $2 with which they bought the Italian and American flags and returned to the lake front. By this time the police reinforcements began to arrive, and they were just in time, for the mob had become excited and very disorderly.

Robbers who were on the eastern outskirts of the crowd picked up stones and couplingpins from the Illinois Central tracks and threw the heavy missiles at the police. The latter, led by Inspectors Shea and Loughlin, charged on the crowd and, after a brief struggle, the rioters fled pursued by the police. As the heart of the mob around the monument saw their friends scatter before the swinging clubs of the police, the leaders and their followers turned and fled and five minutes later Columbus' monument, for the first time for the day, was deserted.

That the mob was armed and intended a riotous demonstration, was evidenced by the queer collection of weapons strewed on the lake front green sward after the mob fled. Clubs and staves were most prominent. A number of missiles, bound by long wire handles, were noticeable and pieces of iron, of all shapes and sizes, completed the collection. In the scamper for safety the weapons had been abandoned. About a dozen prisoners remained in police custody after the mob had fled. They were captured in the rush and held by the officers while other police continued their pursuit. The prisoners were taken to Central station and no attempt was made to rescue them.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

OHIO STATE NEWS.

Dispatches From Different Buckeye Towns.

TENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Five Hundred and Fifty Ballots Taken and No Selection Made—Ohio Postmasters—The State Leads in Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union Work—Other Items of Interest to the Buckeye Readers.

IRONTON, O., Aug. 31.—Five hundred and fifty ballots were taken in the Tenth district convention, and each delegation is holding strong for their candidate.

Every ballot was exactly alike, as follows: Lawrence, Wilson, 21; Scioto, Funk, 21; Gallia, Matthews, 18; Jackson, Bundy, 17; Adams, Fenton, 11, and Pike, Dargar, 8.

Ohio Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following fourth class postmasters were appointed in Ohio yesterday: Bushnell, Ashtabula county, A. F. Moon, vice J. P. Feich, removed; Central College, Franklin county, J. W. Christ, vice J. E. Cummings, removed; Etna, Licking county, W. H. Smith, vice J. H. Egolf, removed; Hazael, Meigs county, I. P. Anderson, vice L. M. Fitch, removed; Mechanicsville, Ashtabula county, David McIntosh, vice F. Van Houser, removed; Moxahala, Perry county, D. P. McGunagle, vice T. H. Lewis, removed. Oak Hill, Jackson county, David Wynne, vice W. W. Evans, removed; Smithville, Wayne county, E. W. Redding, vice David Derr, removed.

To Correct the Tax Law.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 31.—The State Association of County Treasurers, at an informal session here, decided to endeavor to secure the enactment of a law correcting a serious defect in the taxation system. At present there is no way of collecting taxes on a stock of merchandise when the owner thereof removes the same out of the county between the time the goods are listed and the date upon which the regular collections are made. The county treasurers think they should have authority to bring attachment proceedings in such cases.

Y. W. C. T. U.

ZANESVILLE, O., Aug. 30.—Miss Ensign, state superintendent of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance union, who was on her way to Marietta, where the state convention is in session, stated to the members here that their association had shown the greatest ratio of increase during the year and that they would be entitled to carry the banner of the order for year as a consequence. The order here has three times the membership that it did at the beginning of the year.

Warrant For Arrest.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 31.—Governor McKinley has issued a warrant to the sheriff of Hamilton county for the arrest of H. L. Frank, wanted at Chattanooga for abetting a murder. Frank was the leader of a mob at Chattanooga that took a negro from jail last Friday night and hanged him. He is also wanted for forging a $1,000 check.

A Tunnel Left to Burn Out.

ZANESVILLE, O., Aug. 31.—All efforts to extinguish the flames in the tunnel of the Cleveland and Marietta railroad near Cambridge have been abandoned. The tunnel is arched with wood and passes through a coal vein which renders it impossible to extinguish the flames. It is thought that the tunnel will cave in.

Burglars' Doings.

EATON, O., Aug. 31.—Burglars entered the jewelry store of John Seeley. A brick was thrown through the large plateglass of the show window. A watch and several gold chains were stolen. The harness store of A. Seibert, close by, was entered, and a small amount of money taken.

Ohio River Rising.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Aug. 31.—The Ohio river has been rising rapidly for the past 24 hours, and river men here say if it continues rising the boats will all be able to run in a few days. The last report from Hinton says New river is still rising.

Had No Confidence in Banks.

MASSILLON, O., Aug. 31.—Albert Chamberlain lacked confidence in banks and had his entire hoard, $300, in his trousers pocket. After he had retired a thief entered his room through a window and took both pants and money.

Burned in a Gasoline Explosion.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 31.—Mrs. James Taylor of Sycamore was preparing dinner over a gasoline stove when an explosion occurred, and she was badly burned about the face and neck. It is feared she will lose her eyesight.

Died of Old Age.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Aug. 31.—Mrs. M. A. Robinson, aged 94, died of old age. After her death it was found that her toe nails had grown to be nearly three inches long and turned back over her feet.

Killed By a Train.

WARREN, O., Aug. 31.—David Jowell, a young man who worked for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, was run over and instantly killed by a train near Tyrell Hill station.

Brakeman Mangled.

JAMESTOWN, O., Aug. 31.—James Burns of Wellston, O., a brakeman on a freight train, while flagging a passenger train, was struck by the engine and horribly mangled.

Shortage and Embezzlement.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Adam W. Jaeger, assignee for Conrod L. Niehoff, the insolvent banker, made a report which shows that the banker's cash account is short $100,114.96. The assignee also says that $76,114.96 has been embezzled by Niehoff's son, Frank J. and Otto E. both of whom, together with the father have left for parts unknown.

Row at a Picnic.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 31.—In a pitched battle between a gang of Pleasant county toughs and about 30 picnickers near Cairo, Ritchie county, John McCalley and John Vanosil, two oil men, were fatally injured, and a young man named Harvey Thomas was seriously injured. The trouble arose from an old feud.

WHAT IS BIMETALLISM?

On the Stump There Will Be Various Answers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—For the first time in many years congressmen in all political parties have been willing to place themselves fairly and squarely upon record in the discussion of an important political question. It has been the custom of men in congress to evade a direct record upon many-sided issues, and to so align themselves as to be able to meet nearly all of the demands of their constituents.

The men in the house of representatives who have voted for or against the unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing act will have to stand up as bimetallists who believe in the full and free coinage of both metals as money or as monometallists who believe in the exclusive use of silver or gold as the standard of money.

It will be very hard for members of congress from the stump next year, when they will have to face their constituents, to claim a position upon the financial question, which will be inconsistent with the vote they cast upon the subject in the house this week.

When the debate first began there were many men who claimed to be "bimetallists," and at the same time favored free coinage of silver or the repeal of the present law without the enactment of anything to take its place. They had their own definition of the terms which they claimed as their platform. Many of them gave bimetallism different definitions.

Scarcely two of them could be found who placed upon the word the same construction. As the debate progressed and members studied financial history and listened to the interchange of opinions they drifted from one side to the other, and stood more definitely upon one or the other platform.

There are now men in the house who contend a bimetallist must necessarily be in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver. Others hold that we are now experiencing true bimetallism; that the free coinage of gold, which is a rare metal, and an equal in value, but not free coinage of silver, which is a cheap metal, means bimetallism.

The general interpretation of the term "bimetallism" is not free coinage of both gold and silver, but rather the use of the two metals as money to any extent. Thus when a politician claims to be a bimetallist he does not necessarily favor the unlimited coinage of both metals.

In the general acceptation of the term, as it is defined by men in congress at present, the use of silver even as a subsidiary coin makes bimetallism when gold is coined on an equal basis, or in such a manner as to make a dollar in the one coin equal in value to the face of the other.

There has never been a time in the history of the country, it is stated, when there has been so much vagueness as at present, respecting the terms which define positions occupied by statesmen and politicans.

Heretofore men have claimed to be bimetallists, who have contended that gold should be the standard, and that there should be nothing but gold coined. Then there have been those who believed in bimetallism and favored the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver.

Again there were those who believed that all coin above the subsidiary should be gold, and yet they contended for the position of bimetallism. The revised definition of the term, "bimetallism" is somewhat important as it will figure conspicuously in the campaign next year.

It is now held that any one may be a conscientious bimetallist and a true one who believes in the limited coinage of silver; that is, the coinage of silver to the extent where it stands side by side in the coin with gold, and no further. This extent of the use of silver may be only for subsidiary coin.

By the repeal of the present silver purchasing act it is intended to keep in circulation all of the silver now owned by the government. This repeal means only that there shall be no more silver purchased; that the government has bought and coined all of the silver it possibly can and keep it on a parity with its rival money metal.

It can not be contended successfully upon the stump, say men in congress, that because a man voted to suspend further purchases of silver and to continue only the coinage of gold, that he is a gold monometallist or "gold bug."

NORTH WESTERN HARVESTING.

World's Fair Visitors View a Surprising Sight in North Dakota.

LARIMORE, N. D., Aug. 31.—Modern science and the skill of the best farming talent of the greatest farming country in the world combined Tuesday in giving to the nations of the earth an exhibition such as they never before saw. Before the eyes of the foreign commissioners and visiting newspaper men a square mile of ripe wheat melted away like snow before a summer sun, and when noon came over 320 acres of grain had been laid low and stacked up in heaps about one of the finest and best equipped farms in North Dakota.

The town of Larimore is nothing but a corner of the vast estate of N. F. Larimore, whose acres number 16,000, of which 10,000 are sown with wheat. The army of men who work in the great fields reside in the hamlet bearing the name of the proprietor of the farm. From the railroad track to the south lay the square mile of wheat waiting for the harvest. The slightest possible touch of frost the previous night had not injured the grain, but but had given a hint of the necessity of action.

The guests arrived during the night from Grand Forks, gathered to see the attack and at the word from Mr. Larimore 45 binders, manned by 150 men, started from one side of the field, and with all the speed of the most modern appliances cut great swaths and threw the grain behind them in even and well stacked rows. It was more like magic than reality to many of the foreigners, who gazed spellbound at the work. Others more accustomed to modern agricultural methods watched with approval for a while and then went shooting or on a tour of inspection of the farm.

Disorderly Conduct and Riot.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Joseph Wenzel and Michael Harovitz, the men arrested for participation in Saturday's riot at the city hall, were fined $100 each by Justice Bradwell on the charge of disorderly conduct, and held to the criminal court in bonds of $500 and $300 each on the charges of riot and assault.

ORATORY IN PULPITS.

HOW SOME GREAT DIVINES PREPARE THEIR SERMONS.

Archbishop Corrigan's Simple Style—Rev. Dr. Greer Says Writing Stimulates Thought—Flashes of Inspiration—Rev. Dr. Talmage and Beecher.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Probably the largest audience that has been gathered in a public building this year to listen to an address, with the exception of the occasion at Chicago of the opening exercises of the World's fair, was that which congregated in the marble cathedral in which the archbishop of the diocese of New York performed public religious offices on the day when Mgr. Satolli celebrated pontifical mass in that beautiful edifice.

The building is capable of containing between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, and as it was packed so that hundreds were compelled to remain upon the broad steps leading to the portals of the cathedral it is probable that as many as 3,500 persons were gathered there upon that day. The address was delivered by Archbishop Corrigan. No one who saw him at the time of the delivery would have realized with what excessive care and patient scrutiny of each word he had prepared this address. Archbishop Corrigan has not so great a repute as a pulpit orator as have some of the priests of his diocese, but on the first Sunday of every month when he delivers a sermon the cathedral is always crowded. The archbishop is the most patient in the preparation of his sermons of any of the distinguished clergymen in the United States, and in a recent conversation with the writer his private secretary, Rev. Father Connolly, explained the manner in which these pulpit addresses were prepared. It differs so greatly from the methods adopted by nearly all of the great pulpit orators that it may be interesting to describe it.

The sermon or address is really written mentally at odd moments and without the use of pen or paper. When the archbishop is on his way to some of his many meetings as director of the diocese, he turns over in his mind, having selected his text, the thoughts of which the text is to be the chief suggestion. He digests the subject thus mentally. Occasionally he takes down a book from his shelf, reads a passage and stores that up in his mind. When he has a moment to spare, he refers to an authority.

A few days before the address is to be delivered the archbishop, having the address pretty carefully mapped out in his mind, dictates it to his stenographer. He speaks slowly, frequently changing a word after he has uttered it, sometimes two or three times. When the dictation is finished, it is typewritten, and the archbishop goes over this manuscript, weighing each word, striving to avoid all rhetorical flourish, aiming only to get the thought which he desires to express so lucidly set forth that it will be understood by the humblest of his hearers. His idea of a sermon is that it should be weighty in thought, but simplicity and clearness itself.

So it happens when he returns this manuscript to his secretary it is very often filled with interlineations, all in the direction of greater simplicity and lucidity of expression. It is then rewritten, and the archbishop, having this corrected copy, reads it over once or twice, and by that simple act it is memorized so perfectly that he is able to deliver it without a single glance at the manuscript. Each address is really the work of a month, and the sermons of the archbishop are regarded as models of simplicity and clearness, although they are absolutely free from what are called the flourishes of rhetoric.

The Rev. Dr. Greer, who is esteemed by many the most polished and attractive pulpit orator in the Episcopal denomination, writes his own sermons out, finding that the manual labor entailed by the act of writing stimulates his thought. Sometimes he cannot write so fast as his thoughts come. The act of writing fixes the sermon in his mind, so that, although he usually puts the manuscript before him when he is in the pulpit, nevertheless he repeats page after page of it with scarcely more than a glance at his notes.

Dr. Talmage dictates his sermons to a stenographer, has them typewritten and memorizes them with perfect ease, but he is quite apt to be possessed by some new method of treatment while he is upon the platform and will add this thought to the sermon as it was dictated, doing it with such perfect mastery of the art of rhetoric that it seems to his hearers as though this thought must have been the one upon which he spent the most time developing.

Phillips Brooks, esteemed by many the greatest pulpit orator in America as long as he lived, spoke almost entirely without notes and more nearly extemporaneously than any other preacher, excepting possibly Mr. Beecher. Bishop Brooks once said to the writer that he prepared his sermons usually without writing a word. He selected the topic and pitched upon the text which would exemplify it and then gave himself up to a very careful mental study, sitting frequently in his chair for an hour or two, with his eyes closed perhaps, arranging the line of thought, developing the argument and recalling the Scriptural quotations which would be of advantage. Sometimes he jotted down the heads of the various subdivisions upon a bit of paper no larger than his hand, but that was all in the way of writing that he did for the most part. Thus prepared he was able to preach, speaking with that terrific speed which was the terror of stenographers, never stumbling, never going back to correct a word or an expression.

Mr. Beecher was once asked when and how he prepared his sermons, and he replied that he was preparing them all the time. He got an incident here and a suggestion there. He thought them out upon the street cars or while riding, but he very rarely touched pen to paper until a few hours before the hour for the delivery of the sermon. Frequently after he entered the pulpit a suggestion came to him, like a flash of inspiration, for a different treatment from that which he had contemplated, and sweeping his manuscript away he was quite likely to deliver a sermon which would reveal him at his best.

E. J. EDWARDS.

A Thieving Mink.

Two gentlemen were fishing on one of the rivers of Maine. The fish were quite plenty, and as fast as one was caught it was thrown behind on the grass. After some time one of the gentleman thought he would take a rest and at the same time examine his capture. But he could not find a single fish. He charged his friend with having played him a trick, but the friend was as surprised as was he. They now determined to watch their next fish, and their astonishment was unbounded when they saw a mink run out from a hole near by, snatch up the fish and carry it off to the hole, where they afterward found their entire capture cunningly hidden under some dead leaves.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Short Items From Various Parts of the Country.

A heavy frost visited the cranberry region in Wisconsin and the crop is considered a total loss.

Five hundred Arkansas convicts have been leased to work on the Mississippi levees. This will make the prison self-sustaining.

The Evening Post, the only administration organ in Colorado, was compelled to temporarily suspend on account of the present business stringency.

The eastern and western coal sales agents have decided that the September output shall be 3,000,000 tons, instead of 2,750,000 tons as previously reported.

Truston Beale, ex-United States minister to Persia, has been arrested at San Francisco for assaulting a newspaper publisher, who printed an article reflecting on him.

Gustav Scharff, who murdered his wife and stepdaughter at Milwaukee and threw their bodies into the river, has been sentenced to life imprisonment at Waupun penitentiary.

A mob of White Caps was routed, with several wounded, by a man whom it had gone to lynch near Northfield, Minn. He had a pistol and a musket and used both with good effect.

Fred Grantham, son of the Rev. Mr. Grantham, has been arrested at Marseilles, Ills., and taken back to Omaha, where he is charged with embezzling $1,500 from Coffman Brothers & Smiley, his employers.

Governor McGraw of Washington says he will not call a special session of the legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the refusal of the senate to seat J. B. Allen unless a majority of the people of the state demand it.

Latest news from the Peary Arctic expedition is rather discouraging. On Aug. 5, Lieutenant Peary was at Nain, Labrador, and had failed in his efforts to purchase dogs, without which the expedition can do nothing. He offered 40 cents each, but the Esquimaux would not sell for less than $4 and $5 each. As the party is now a month behind its schedule time and the Falcon is certain to be frozen up the future of the expedition is problematical.

Miss Dama Moffitt

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"I was sick and discouraged when I called on the village doctor. He intimated I had consumption and would not live long. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am now well and hearty." MISS DAMA MOFFITT, Box 73, Ashmore, Ill.

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Base Ball.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 7.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 8; Louisville, 8.

At Washington—Washington, 5; Cincinnati, 6.

At Boston—Boston, 5; Chicago, 6. Second game; Boston, 3; Chicago, 2.

At New York—New York, 14; St. Louis, 7.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 12.

Indications.

Variable winds, most northeasterly; fair weather.

THE MARKETS.

Review of the Grain and Cattle Markets For August 30.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—56@57½c. Corn—40@46c. Cattle—Select butchers, $3 75@4 00; fair to good, $2 90@3 65; common, $2 00@2 50. Hogs—Selected and prime butchers, $5 65@5 70; fair to good packing, $5 35@5 60; common to rough, $4 65@5 30. Sheep—$1 50@4 00. Lambs—$2 00@5 00.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, $4 50@4 70; good, $3 90@4 30; good butchers', $3 60@4 10; rough fat, $3 00@3 50; fair light steers, $2 75@3 00. Hogs—Philadelphias, $5 90@6 10; Yorkers, $6 05@6 15; grassers, $5 50@5 80; roughs, $4@5c. Sheep—Extra, $3 50@3 75; good, $3 10@3 40; fair, $2 25@2 75; common, 50c@$1 00; yearlings, $2 00@2 75. Heavy and thin calves 3@4c.

Chicago.

Hogs—Select heavy and prime butchers, $5 35@5 60; packers, $5 10@5 35. Cattle—Prime to extra natives, $4 65@5 10; good to choice, $4 00@4 60; common to fair, $2 75@3 75; cows and bulls, $1 75@3 00; heifers, $2 25@3 50; Texans, $2 25@3 25; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 50. Sheep—$2 25@4 00. Lambs—$2 25@5 25.

New York.

Wheat—68 1-16@68⅝c. Corn—45¼@46c. Oats—Western, 30@42c. Cattle—$1 75@5 10. Sheep—$2 50@4 00. Lambs—$3 50@5 75.

Why Grow Old.

I find that if old people are put on a good meat diet in the way of strong soup, beef tea and animal food, and only just sufficient farinaceous food and fats and sugar to maintain the heat of the body, they increase wonderfully in energy and, as they often express it, feel 20 years younger. This is only natural; it is a food of energy—the food that builds up muscle, nerve and constitutional stamina.

The requirements of the system in old age as a rule are not great, and more harm is done by taking too much food than by taking too little. I have known people considerably over 70 to derive the greatest benefit from a thorough change in diet. It seems to rejuvenate them. Of course in old age care should be taken that the body is not subjected to rapid changes of temperature. When the nervous power is decreasing as the result of age and the system is losing its power of combating cold and strain upon its energy, a stimulating diet invigorates and is conducive to maintaining constitutional stamina better than any other.

Any natural death but from old age and general decay is an accidental death—that is, it is due to causes which might, and even perhaps could, have been entirely avoided and remedied in earlier years.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Most Young Men Are Afraid of Babies.

"The average young man," said a traveler, "has no great fondness for young children. I don't know how many times I have heard a mother who was carrying a little child, and who had halted in the aisle of a railroad car say, referring to the vacant seat and addressing the young man by the window, 'Is this seat taken?' And I don't know how many times I have seen the young man's face lengthen as he answered politely, 'No.' The mother takes the seat and the young man begins to grow restless. He reads the paper still, but he keeps his eye on the baby, and you may be sure the baby has its eye on him—a beaming, good natured eye it is, too—and the young man finds it not the easiest thing in the world to appear wholly unconstrained with attention thus drawn to him, but he makes a bluff at it and does pretty well until the infant moistens one chubby fist in its mouth and reaches out to make a print of it on the lapel of the young man's coat. Then the young man rises. 'Madam,' he says, 'let me give you this seat,' and he steps out into the aisle. And he doesn't look for another seat in that car. He makes a bee line for the smoker."—New York Sun.

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For Lieutenant Governor,
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For Judge of Supreme Court,
J. W. SATER,
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For State Treasurer,
D. C. BLACKBURN,
of Coshocton County.
For Attorney General,
JOHN P. BAILEY,
of Putnam County.
For Board of Public Works,
LOUIS P. WILHELM,
of Summit County.
For Food and Dairy Commissioner,
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For State Senators, Thirty-Second District,
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Sheriff
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County Commissioner,
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Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR,
Infirmary Director,
E. BERRYMAN.
Infirmary Director,
J. C. JETTINGHOFF.
Coroner,
L. G. STUEBER.

Senator Brice has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to resume his seat in the senate.

About the worst use to which persons who are out of work can put their unwelcome leisure is to spend it in listening to tirades of creatures who couldn't be hired to work on any terms.

REPUBLICANS APPEALING FOR BOODLE.

The following extract from the Pittsburg *Telegraph*, a stalwart Republican newspaper controlled by protectionists who have made their money off the people by the sale of articles on which a high tariff tax is imposed, is very suggestive:

"Congressman W. A. Stone very appropriately calls attention to the importance of the McKinley campaign as regards its influence upon Congressional legislation. He very justly holds that the issue in Ohio at the coming November election is for and against the McKinley bill. It is impossible to disturb the tariff until after this election. If Governor McKinley is re-elected by an overwhelming majority it will have a great influence on the present Congress and will weaken its attack on the tariff. A meager vote for McKinley will be taken as an indication of adverse sentiment. There is no question that Western Pennsylvania, so closely allied in blood and business with Ohio, can largely influence the election in that State."

Read between the lines, this paragraph is an appeal to Pennsylvania protectionists for money to be sent into Ohio to attempt to corrupt the election of this State and carry it in the interest of that system of odious taxation which has for years been so grevious a burden upon the poor man.

Let every workingman weigh well this sentence from the above extract: "There is no question that Western Pennsylvania so closely allied in blood and business, *can largely influence the election in that state.*" It is pregnant with hidden meaning. It means that men of the Carnegie class, who use all the foreign labor possible to the exclusion of Americans; who adopt the tactics of Frick in the great Homestead strike of a year ago; who employ Pinkerton thugs to intimidate the honest laboring men, will be asked to contribute their money and influence to aid McKinley in his campaign this fall. It means that an unholy war will be waged against every man who consumes the goods produced in these protected establishments, to enable the plutocrats to continue to make enormous profits under the protection of the government, while the poor consumer whose labor is not protected, is left to hustle for himself.

The evil effects of the protective system are now seen about us on every hand. Under the unhealthy stimulus of a protective system those institutions so favored by this vicious piece of Republican legislation, seeing enormous profits on each article they made have overstocked the market with these goods, and stagnation ensues. They have put the prices so high that people cannot afford to buy the goods manufactured. Do they now reduce the prices so that people can afford to buy the goods? Indeed no. The pampered pets of the last administration, with their coffers filled with ill gotten earnings, shut down the manufactories and live on their fat surplus, telling their workmen to go and shift for themselves.

As a result bread famines are imminent in many places throughout the country.

Farmers are now pertinently asking, "How can we farmers who sell our wheat at fifty cents per bushel and our wool at fifteen cents a pound afford to buy farming machinery sold at the enormous prices asked for it by the protected manufacturers?" Everything the farmer buys is at the very highest price. His clothing, his machinery, even his tin buckets and pans are kept up at the top price, while all his products have steadily declined. It is the farmers who are the great producing class in this county. They use the machinery in the manufacture of which so many men are employed. They produce the grain which supply our mills, and which affords the railroads freight to haul. They raise the stock to transport which gives business to the railroads. In fact those who engage in agrarian pursuits are the class who form the basis of the entire country's business, yet they suffer most from the iniquities of protection.

In countries where the farmers are prosperous is where the merchant and the tradesman finds the most profitable business. But it is an open secret that since the iron hand of high tariff taxation in the interest of the plutocrat has borne down so heavily, farming has become not merely profitless, but worse. It has become a losing business. Not only has the operation of a farm become unprofitable, not because of that condition the land itself has depreciated in value from twenty five to fifty per cent.

Liverpool prices control the amount a farmer in Allen county can get for his wheat. The farmer must go into competition with the products of the great Russian and Indian wheat fields in selling the products of his hands, but in buying the cloth ing that he wears, the sugar that he eats, the machinery that he uses, his tin cups and his shoes, he must pay for goods that are given a fictitious value because of the tariff that is on them or the subsidy that is paid by the government in fostering "infant industries."

When the basis of all business is attacked as is the case in the burden imposed upon the great producing classes, nothing else but chaos can come. And it is here.

Yet these and kindred evils the people of Pennsylvania would seek to perpetuate by reaching over the border and attempting to influence the election in Ohio this fall by sending aid and money to compass the election of McKinley and the defeat of Lawrence T. Neal.

The people not only of Ohio, but of every other state in the Union are now suffering from the evils of Republican legislation, and while the Democracy are attempting to give them relief and will be able to do so in a measure, election day will find them with still a vivid recollection of what they suffered in the summer of 1893. Mr. McKinley and his tariff will be so badly defeated as to sink protection in a sea of obloquy.

Bring on your money from Pennsylvania; bring on your Fricks, your Carnegies, your Pinkertons, and put them into the Ohio campaign. The honest toilers of the Buckeye State will defeat them all. The people will prevail in Ohio this fall.

Convicted of wanton, deliberate falsehood in publishing a fake interview with S. S. Yoder, in which they make him charge his recent defeat for sergeant-at-arms upon the fact that he was a member of the G. A. R., the *Toledo Blade* in its yesterdays' edition changes its base and admits that it was mistaken in the charge—that it was not the G. A. R. but the U. V. U. to which Mr. Yoder alluded. They procured a letter from their Washington correspondent, who using words which his employers put into his mouth, attempts to explain the unfortunate dilemma in which they were put by publishing untrue charges and being caught at it.

Hear what the fellow says when Mr. Yoder's denial of an interview was laid before him:

I regret that ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Yoder should have seen fit to make a denial of my interview with him, in which he said that his defeat was due to the fact that he was a Grand Army man. My relations with him have always been so pleasant and my belief in his integrity so well grounded, that it is the more painful. But there is no doubt in my mind as to the general accuracy of the interview, though I do not profess that it is a verbal or short hand report of all he said.

I feel sure that when he recalls the circumstances and the conversation he will remember that he did make the statement which I have attributed to him, though possibly the exact language may not have been followed in reproducing from memory his statements on that occasion.

I now learn that Mr. Yoder is a member of the Union Veterans' Union, instead of the Grand Army, and it was doubtless this organization whose membership he referred to as the cause of his defeat.

I am informed by other correspondents that he has made the same assertion to them that he made to me, except that he stated the name of the order to which he belongs, while in my case he only referred to it as an organization of soldiers of the late war, leaving the inference that he meant the Grand Army.

In other words the correspondent had had a private chat with Mr. Yoder, and put such interpretation on his conversation as he saw fit looking through Republican glasses. The correspondent admits that he did "not have a short hand report of what was said," and that Mr. Yoder's "language may not have been followed;" that he now learned that Mr. Yoder is "a member of the U. V. U." and it is possibly "this organization to which he referred;" finally winding up his remarkable series of assertions and contradictions with the statement "he only referred to an organization of the late war, leaving the *inference* that he meant the Grand Army." In brief the *Blade* admits through its article that Mr. Yoder did not say what was imputed to him concerning the G. A. R. It is what he did not say which led the correspondent to "infer" that it he had been saying he would have said what was charged to him. And the puny-brained editors of the *Blade* grasped at the straw and attempted to use it to the detriment of both Mr. Yoder and the Democratic party.

But the amount of integrity exhibited by the *Blade* in this matter is as much as is possible for them to display on anything political. Political honesty does not appear in their lexicon and is not known in their philosophy.

To Remove Ink Stains.

Soak the material in milk and rub and press it till the stain disappears. When the stain, on account of its long standing, is obstinate, use salts of lemon. Moisten the stain, then spread the material upon a jug filled with warm water and sprinkle a pinch of salts of lemon on the spot. Rub gently till it disappears; then rinse several times.

THE OLD MAN SINGS.

There's a wabble in the jingle and a stumble in the meter,
And the accent might be clearer and the volume be completer,
And there might be much improvement in the stress and intonation,
And a polish might be added to the crude pronunciation;
But there's music such as once was played before the ancient kings,
When the old man plays the fiddle and goes feeling for the strings;
There is laughter checked with tear drops when the old man sings.

And we form a ring around him, and we place him in the middle,
And he hugs up to his withered cheek the poor old broken fiddle,
And a smile comes on his features as he hears the strings' vibration,
And he sings the songs of long ago with faltering intonation;
And a phantom from the distant past his distant music brings,
And trooping from their dusty graves come long forgotten things,
When he tunes the ancient fiddle, and the old man sings.

And while the broken man is playing on the broken fiddle,
And we press around to hear him as he sits there in the middle,
The sound of many wedding bells in all the music surges,
Then we hear their clamor smothered by the sound of funeral dirges,
'Tis the story of his lifetime that in the music rings,
And every life's a blind man's tune that's played on broken strings;
And so we sit in silence while the old man sings.

—E. M. Storey in Californian.

THE LOST YVONNE.

Steamer King Philip, Br., McDowell, Liverpool, mdse. and 53 cabin passengers, arrived at 7 p. m. yesterday. Fine weather, with moderate westerly winds throughout passage. Reports picked up sixth day out canvas covered canoe Yvonne, built by Higgins & Co., Boston. Found a "sweater" and silver Waltham watch, No. 2,267,120, in Yvonne. Owner supposed lost.

This is an extract from the shipping news published by a Boston paper one morning last August. My attention was called to it by a young man who sat beside me on a train coming into town from Riverside. He put his thumb on the place and handed me the paper with an excited gesture.

"My canoe—my watch—my sweater!" he said. "Been afloat three weeks today. I must go down to the King Philip and claim my property."

"Floated away by a rising tide from some place where you had drawn the canoe up, I suppose," said I.

"No. Haven't you heard how I lost my canoe? I've told so many people about it that I thought everybody in West Newton knew. But I was forgetting; you're almost a stranger there. Well, the Yvonne was blown out to sea and I with her."

"You don't say so! How did you manage to get ashore without her?"

"That's the story. I'll tell you all about it. There's time enough before we get to Boston.

"Three weeks ago today I got into the Yvonne at Kennebunkport and paddled out beyond the pier to sea. The weather was fine and the sea calm. There wasn't a curl on the water; nothing but the long ocean swell. Still I didn't feel quite comfortable out there. Were you ever at sea in a canoe? No?

"Well, perhaps you can imagine how the size of the water affected me. I had never before been out in a canoe on anything wider than the Charles between Riverside and Waltham. It wasn't that I felt in danger of capsizing or being unable to get back to land, but an oppressive sense of the enormous spread of the sea grew on me as I knelt in my cockleshell away out there, with my head only three feet or so from the billows.

"There was no island on the offing—nothing but sea and sky and gulls, except the red canoe of a young Englishman named Albert Edward Jones, who had gone out from Kennebunkport half an hour or so before I did.

"We called him 'Wales' Jones, and I must say that a more unsociable chap I never came across than he seemed. I suspect now that nothing worse than shyness was the matter with him.

"All day long he was paddling, generally out at sea, and certainly he was a wonderful hand in a canoe.

"Often he would stay out in a wind that sent bigger surf ashore than most of the bathers liked, and in he would come, fairly sliding along on the crest of some curling wave that would welter around his canoe near the pier so that you'd be sure he must go down before reaching quiet water in the river.

"I thought him foolhardy, though I could appreciate his great skill with the paddle. Most of the summer people regarded him as demented to run such risks.

"Well, it was the wish to practice on big water and the hope to pick up some of Wales' knack that took me out into the open that day. I said to myself, 'I'll go out first in a calm, and afterward in a gentle breeze, and after that in one not quite so gentle, and if I don't get drowned I'll gradually learn how to manage a canoe like Wales.'

"But the sea is treacherous. You don't catch me fooling with it any more on the calculation that it will stay just so.

"As I withstood my nervous feeling it nearly disappeared, and I paddled out perhaps a mile. The weather was perfectly clear. There was just a breath of air from the south at first. This died away after awhile. The afternoon sun beat fiercely down, and yet I sat so close to the cool water that I was not uncomfortably hot.

"I was paddling in 'trunks,' with my well tanned arms and shins bare. My sweater and my watch were in the stern, for I knelt before the second thwart.

"Instead of coming toward me, as any American fellow would have done on seeing me, Wales stood farther out, and I could barely make out the gleam of his red canoe through the heat spirals and faint mist that cling close to the sea on a hot, calm day. When I became convinced that he either didn't see me or wouldn't come in for a chat, I began to think of turning back to shore.

"In fact I did turn, but I still had plenty of daylight ahead of me. The shore seemed not more than a mile away, and I just sat there without paddling and let her swing on the billows.

"I suppose I must have fallen into a sort of dream. Though I did not sleep nor close my eyes, I wasn't taking notice of anything. How long this lasted I can't say, but I was suddenly roused by a faint shout from seaward. At that I turned to see Wales Jones coming in at a great pace.

"His double bladed paddle was going like the arms of an old fashioned windmill. He was within a quarter of a mile or so of me, and I could make out that he was down on one knee, with the other leg thrust out in front of him—his favorite attitude for putting on all steam.

"I got it into my head that he was 'hitting it up,' as he calls speeding, by showing me his superior pace, but pretty soon he jumped to his feet, pointed to shore with his paddle and shouted some words that I couldn't make out.

"There was no mistaking the gesture, though. I looked ashore to see the sky blackening with the coming of a squall.

"Well, sir, in about one minute, I guess, there was no shore to be seen. It had been blotted out. A front rain and wind came fairly shrieking over the water. I knew there was no use trying to paddle or control the Yvonne. The best thing I could do was to lie down and so give her my body for low ballast.

"As I stretched myself out in the bottom the squall broke over me with a fury that passed almost as quickly as it came. It was just as though some vast mouth had opened, given one long, mighty puff and closed again.

"Little more sea had risen than would come on a big pond with such a sudden gale. But where was Wales? I looked back as I turned toward shore. In the distance I saw the squall racing away. I was confident that it had fled past where I had seen the Englishman, yet not a glimpse of his red canoe did I catch.

"Before I had fairly searched the seaward horizon the wind came up of which the squall had been a forerunner. It was not what you'd call a great wind, but from the first I could feel that it was going to be a steady and a rising wind. It blew straight from shore, and I put in my paddle with wonder whether I had strength to make head against it long enough to save myself from being blown out to sea.

"I was in good condition, for I had been paddling on the Riverside reach six or eight miles almost every day since April, but pretty soon I began to see that I could not make the shore.

"The wind was no gale, you understand, but it was dead against me, and its pressure was as steady as a jackscrew's. The Yvonne is one of these 'girling' canoes, made on the bark canoe model and too high in the sides and ends for work in wind. Perhaps you know how hard it is to keep a canoe of that model straight into the wind's eye?

"Well, then, you can fancy how she fell off first to this side, and then when I corrected her to the other, as her nose caught the wind on coming up over wave after wave.

"The sea was rising. It was not high; it was not yet dangerous. I was under no fear of capsizing or being swamped. My fear was only that I could not make head against wave and wind. Not to do so meant to be blown out to sea.

"I could, I soon saw, get through the water more quickly by steering half across seas instead of dead against them, but I was sure the Yvonne drifted sidewise when I gave her quarter at all to the breeze. Those wide bottomed canoes have no such hold on the water as a Peterboro or a Rob Roy. Of course I could gain nothing by running quickly at an angle to the shore if I were drifting out from it at the same time, so I doggedly stuck to my straight-at-the-wind paddling.

"My one hope was that some yacht or catboat would come to me before my strength went, but not a vestige of canvas could I see except the sprit sail of some boat running to and fro in the river inside the Kennebunkport pier. I could see many people ashore, like puppets moving about, but I well knew that they were so accustomed to the sight of Wales at sea that they would never imagine me to be in danger in waves much smaller than the Englishman played with.

"Sea and wind gradually rose till I doubted whether I was gaining an inch. Little whitecaps began to break near me and greater ones in the northern and southern distances. If waves with formidable crests arose, I was sure they would pour over the Yvonne's sides.

"All the time I was thinking of the fate of Wales, fancying how his body was drifting down and down far behind me and imagining the same ending for myself. Twice I had turned to glance behind without making out his low sided, red canoe, so I was the more convinced she had been rolled upside down in the squall.

"Hello! Is this Brighton Station? I shall have to hurry up with the story. Well, I suppose I struggled in that situation for three-quarters of an hour without gaining 50 yards. All the time the waves were coming up higher till the crests ran past me in a swirl of bubbles. As the boys say, I thought my name was Dennis, and then I heard a distinct 'Ahoy, there!'

"I turned to the north to see Wales not more than 200 yards away. He was easily making head against the sea, though not running into the eye of the wind, but half across seas. I never saw anything prettier.

"Up he would climb lightly. On the crest his bow hovered in a boil of white water which he took always on his quarter with a movement that seemed to tip his canoe away from the crest. Then out would shoot the red witch of a Peterboro till half her length seemed to glisten clear of water, and down she went with the careless sweep of a gull!

"But Wales was not making as if to reach me. His course was northwestward at an angle away from mine, and from the peculiar swing of him it was plain that he was in a state of high satisfaction.

"'Ahoy, there!' he shouted again.

"'Ahoy!' I answered.

"'Are you all right?'

"'No, all wrong.'

"'That so? Then I'll come to you.'

"With one stroke of his long paddle he turned to the left in the trough, rose, taking the next crest on his north quarter, and in a few minutes was close alongside.

"'Are you making headway?' he asked me.

"I told him I thought not.

"'Let me see,' said he, and kept even pace with me for a minute.

"'No, you're losing,' he said. 'I wondered why I was overhauling you so fast. Of course she drifts if you give the wind her quarter. It's a bad scrape. Are you doing all you can?'

"'Every pound,' I said.

"'Well, what are you going to do about it?'

"'Nothing to do. I might as well let her drift, but for the shame of giving up so.'

"'Gammon!' he said and laughed.

"I thought this rather heartless, but said nothing.

"'I must get ashore and send out a catboat,' he said doubtfully.

"'I wish to goodness you would then,' I answered.

"'But then no catboat might be ready, or it might miss you. No, one of us must lose his canoe.'

"'That's pretty clear, and myself, too,' said I.

"'Gammon! The question is, Shall I get in with you or you get in with me?'

"'Gracious, you can't change into my canoe in this sea! And your canoe won't carry us both.'

"'She won't, eh?' he said as if annoyed.

"I suppose my remark decided him, for he was extremely proud of his canoe. Next instant he ran her bow close alongside of the Yvonne and spoke with an air of settling the whole matter.

"'Now do exactly what I say. When my canoe touches the side of yours, grab it and hold the two—both rails, mind—hold them together. Then rise up quickly, keep both hands on the two edges—the canoes will steady one another that way—then step right into my bow in front of the forward thwart. You understand? All right then. The moment you're on your knees in my canoe let yours go, and we'll daddle this old sea yet,' he concluded, with a queer burst of exultation.

"On going up the next crest I did exactly as he said. The Yvonne took the curl on her quarter and sheltered his red canoe so perfectly that she didn't ship a dipperful. As I knelt Wales shifted back to his canoe's stern and cried, 'Let go!'

"Next instant we were rising up a wave. My Englishman was so clever that he somehow shouldered off that crest without wetting me at all, and so we went on up and down, up and down, every wave threatening to swamp us and every crest thrust away as by a sort of miracle.

"After my nerves had got a little used to this sort of thing—mind you, we hadn't more than six inches of free board, and but for his dexterous tipping her away from the crests any one of them would been poured over—after I had begun to feel a bit easy I said:

"'Hang it all, I forgot my watch and sweater.'

"'Well, I don't think we can turn back safely,' he said as if he seriously thought of doing so.

"'Turn back! Not for all the watches at Waltham and all the sweaters in America,' I said.

"Well, we're almost at Huntington avenue. There's nothing more to tell, except that we got into the lee of the shore in half an hour and landed all right. When we did so, I turned to Wales—I was pretty grateful, you may be sure—and I said, holding out my hand:

"'You've saved my life. I thank you from the bottom of my heart.' What do you suppose he answered?"

"I can't imagine. What was it?"

"Simply 'Gammon!' Then he went off alone to his hotel, and I've never seen him from that moment."—Edward W. Thomson in Youth's Companion.

How Styles Are Sometimes Started.

The two sets in Paris that indulge in costly and stylish dress are the fashionable society ladies and the actresses who figure in the society plays that are given at the best theaters. These last named dress superbly and always in exquisite taste. Very often some new fashion becomes popular and spreads throughout the civilized world from having first been seen on the stage of the Comedie Francaise or the Vaudeville.

The oddest case of this kind took place at the last named theater when hoops were at the height of their vogue, and when the splendors in female attire of the second empire had been carried to their highest point. A piece, intended to satirize these extravagances in dress and called "Loud Dressing," was brought out. The actress who played the part of the heroine wore an enormous hoop and a dress loaded with ornaments and trimmings of every kind. This toilet produced exactly the contrary effect from what had been intended. The fashionable Parisian ladies were delighted with it, and it was copied and reproduced in all leading drawing rooms, beginning with that of the Tuileries.—Lucy Hooper in Home Journal.

A Happy Termination of a Duel.

At Cimarres two years ago one rancher accused another of cheating him at poker. They nearly killed one another on the spot, but finally decided to settle the matter by duel. It was agreed that two pistols should be put on a table under a blanket, only one being loaded, and that the combatants toss up for choice of weapons and then fire simultaneously.

The challenged man fired first, however, and finding that he had drawn the unloaded revolver he folded his arms and awaited death. The other took aim at his forehead, then slowly raised his pistol and fired through the ceiling, declaring that his opponent was too brave a man to be guilty of cheating at cards. The combatants became fast friends.—London Tit-Bits.

Manufacturing Bank Notes.

A new principle has been suggested in the manufacture of bank notes. If a sheet of paper be plunged into a mixture of various coloring matters, each color will penetrate into the fiber with a different degree of speed, each band having a distinct color. It would be impossible to imitate these effects without an exact knowledge of how the mixture of colors was made. If a drop of the mixture of colors be allowed to fall on a sheet of paper, a number of rings, each having a determined size and shade, will be developed, and thus imitation will be rendered even more difficult.—New York Telegram.

Professional to the Last.

Alexius Erkel, the leader of the orchestra at the Buda-Pesth Volks theater, died on the 10th of June. Shortly before the end came a Jesuit father urged upon the dying musician the desirability of his accepting the consolations of the church. Erkel listened, apparently with great interest, to the exhortations of his clerical adviser, and when he had done remarked in a tone of the deepest conviction:

"What a splendid baritone voice!"

A few moments afterward he breathed his last.—Frankfurter Zeitung.

THE LEGEND OF EVIL.

This is the sorrowful story
Told when the twilight fails,
And the monkeys walk together
Holding each other's tails.

"Our fathers lived in the forest;
Foolish people were they,
They went down to the cornland
To teach the farmers to play.

"Our fathers frisked in the millet,
Our fathers skipped in the wheat,
Our fathers hung in the branches,
Our fathers danced in the street.

"Then came the terrible farmers,
Nothing of play they knew,
Only they caught our fathers
And set them to labor too!

"Set them to work in the cornland,
With plows and sickles and flails;
Put them in mudwalled prisons
And cut off their beautiful tails!

"Now we can watch our fathers,
Sullen and bowed and old,
Stooping over the millet,
Stirring the silly mold.

"Driving a foolish furrow,
Mending a muddy yoke,
Sleeping in mudwalled prisons,
Steeping their food in smoke.

"We may not speak to our fathers,
For if the farmers know
They would come up to the forest
And set us to labor too!"

This is the horrible story
Told as the twilight fails,
As the monkeys walk together
Holding each other's tails.
—Rudyard Kipling.

What the World's Fair Teaches.

The most wonderful and suggestive study at the World's fair is not the work of the male brain and hand, but of the feminine. The lesson that it teaches is that the coming man is woman. In fact, she is not merely coming; she has arrived. The new era is not about to dawn for her she has already inaugurated it for herself. She has proved her equality of capacity in nearly every direction. All she asks now is equality of opportunity and equality of reward. She can obtain both of the latter in time by her own efforts, but she ought not to be compelled to wait for what she is entitled to at once. True, woman's rights are exemplified at the fair—the right to work in every field for which she may be qualified on an equality with the male sex. Judged by the progress which the Columbian exposition shows that she has made within the last few decades, man will have to look to his laurels at the next international exhibition that may be held in this country.—Baltimore Sun.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

HARVESTING CORN.

Familiar Talks by Farmers Who Cut Their Crops With Machinery.

Within the past few years many devices for cutting corn in the field have been introduced. Most of the cheaper tools work on the principle of a sled with knives at the side to slice or cut off the corn. The knives project at each side of the sled, so that when it is drawn alongside the row the knives slice off the stalks close to the ground, while a man or two men standing on the sled catch the stalks and pull them into bundles as they fall. The Rural New Yorker, which sent a series of questions to farmers who have been using one of the best of these corn cutters to ascertain how this method of cutting corn compares with the old hand plan, received among other replies the following:

An Iowa farmer writes: "The scientific corn cutter does the work more easily and cheaply. It won't work well in corn that is badly down. It does best on drilled corn. From one to two acres can be cut by one horse and two men in a day. The knives have to be sharpened once a year. It will cut two rows at once."

A Maryland farmer made this reply:

"One can cut eight acres a day if he has a fast walking horse. The cost here would be $1.00 per day, or about one-fourth that of the old way. If the corn is not down too badly, it works very well. It works just the same on drilled or hilled corn. One does not have to stop so often to put an arm load down. It takes two men to work the cutter, and one horse and two men will cut eight acres a day. There have been no accidents, though I have used it four years. I have sharpened the knives only three times since I got it. We cut two rows at once. In the first place, cutting corn in this way is much easier than doing so in the old way, and, in the second, one can do much more in a day. We cut 16 hills before we stop to put them in a shock. That makes a good armload. I consider a corn cutter or harvester an indispensable tool on a farm if there is much corn to be cut and would not be without one for any money."

A farmer who has had one year's experience only in cutting corn by machinery said:

"When operated by two men and one horse, it can perform the work of four or five men. My test was made in corn that was fairly erect. It would not work so successfully in corn that was blown down. I should say that it would cut drilled corn quite as well as hilled. There have been no accidents with it. It is not necessary to sharpen the knives any more frequently than one would sharpen other tools. It cuts two rows at one time. Its superiority over hand cutting consists in the rapidity with which it dispatches the work and the saving involved therein. I do not consider it an indispensable tool upon the farm, although it is a valuable one."

Digging, Harvesting and Storing Potatoes.

In clean, mellow soil our modern potato diggers do good service. Where none is available, a common one horse plow (or a shovel plow) often answers very well. Small patches may be dug with a potato hook or a digging fork, or even a common hand hoe. If dug by machine or plow, the ground, after the crop is picked up, can be harrowed over with the smoothing harrow, thus bringing into sight for gathering the few tubers that had been covered up and hidden. The tubers may be left on the ground for a short time, and are then gathered in box crates holding a bushel each, and thus drawn to market, cellar roothouse or pit. The simplest, cheapest, and generally most satisfactory manner, of storing for wintering over, next to that in root cellar, is in pits, provided the potatoes are covered up when cool and protected sufficiently to keep them from contact with frost, writes the author of "How to Make the Garden Pay."

Profit In Roasters.

There is more profit in roasting chickens that weigh, dressed, about seven pounds to the pair than in broilers, and an experience we had this season illustrates it, writes the editor of Farm Poultry. He says:

We hatched an incubator lot of chickens of five or six varieties Feb. 24, and sold 10 of them on June 7 at 20 cents a pound, live weight, they bringing $10.72. On June 26 10 more were sold, they bringing $11.34, and on July 6 41 were sold for $44.26. The two last lots fetched 20 cents a pound alive.

Here were 91 chickens sold for $99.31. It isn't difficult to see a good profit there. As showing the better profits in roasters than broilers, we find the market quotations of July 8-10 to be: Spring chickens (roasters), 33 to 37 cents per pound, and broiler chickens, 17 to 20 cents per pound. Not only is the last 1½ to 2 pounds of growth easier to put on, but it pays the best.

Home Mixed Fertilizers.

The analyses and study of home mixed fertilizers and fertilizing materials afford subject for an interesting bulletin issued by the New Jersey station. Following are some practical conclusions briefly drawn from the report alluded to:

First—That the use of fertilizers in the state is increasing, and that the present annual expenditure of over $1,300,000 may be very materially reduced by a definite knowledge of what and how to buy.

Second—That in the preparation of formulas the quality of plant food is of prime importance, and that the proportion of the different elements, as well as the amount of the application, should be determined by the object of their use.

Third—That farmers can make mixtures which are equal to the best manufactured brands and superior to the average—first, in mechanical condition; second, in concentration; third, in quality, and, fourth, in point of cost.

Fourth—That in buying manufacturers' mixtures distinct advantages in quality and cost are secured when bought direct from the manufacturers instead of from local agents.

When J. M. Barrie Lost His Smile.

J. M. Barrie recently presented the prizes at the Dumfries academy, where he was formerly a pupil. Among other things he said: "I remember one prize I got which had rather disastrous results. It was awarded by the girls of the school by plebiscite to the boy who had the sweetest smile in the school. The tragic thing was that my smile disappeared that day and has never been seen since."

The Christian Name.

The term "Christian name" is used in England and America only. "Baptismal name" is used in other countries. The terms seem to have been used first after the reformation, when Biblical names were used as a reaction against the use of the saints' names in the calendar. It is evident that all Biblical names are not Christian, but the reaction went so far as to consider everything in the Bible as Christian and everything not in the Bible as pagan or certainly nonchristian.—New York Evening Sun.

Not Worth Saving.

Mike (going down a ladder)—Hould on, Pat. Don't yez come on the ladder till O'im down. It's ould and cracked.

Pat (getting on)—Arra, be aisy. It would sarve th' boss right to have to buy a new one.—New York Weekly.

DISCIPLINE AND CHARACTER.

A Tribute to the Austere Training Which Produced a Man Like Tryon.

To our minds the charm of Admiral Tryon's bearing in the hour of his fate is the perfection of the system which for centuries has bred men capable of his conduct and his death. They have not had his opportunity of being visible, not his strangely scenic surroundings, not perhaps the temperament which could have inspired them to that farewell in the moment of disappearance, but there have been hundreds of men in the navy, and even in the merchant service, who would have died as bravely as he did.

It is the tradition of both services—not, we think, the order—that the highest in rank on a ship in peril must be the last to quit the vessel; that, as occurred a few years ago, even a stowaway, who is almost a criminal in sailors' eyes, must take precedence of the captain in securing safety. The origin of the rule is, we fancy, policy—that the state or the owner be protected by the captain's authority to the last—but it has become an etiquette and a pride, and in the records of hundreds of wrecks you will find few in which it was ever broken. "The captain was the last to leave the ship" is the end of almost every telegram of marine disaster.

In other words, discipline has continued for centuries under the pressure of the same necessities, and the same ideas, has extinguished in a class by no means devoid either of faults or vices, a most natural and tempting form of selfishness has induced a whole series of men, many of them hardly educated, to face a slow and painful form of death rather than fail in the performance of a professional duty. That is a wonderful result of training, and it is one which makes those who see it clearly doubt whether the modern world is altogether in the right path.

The old ideal for the formation of character was discipline, hardship, pressure, alike from the law and from teachers and from opinion, and it certainly produced many of the virtues, especially that one of obedience, which the world everywhere but on shipboard—where there are few unrealities and men carry their lives in their hands—has taken to despising. The modern idea is that discipline even for children is an oppressive thing; that it turns men into machines and it quenches individuality—that it is in short, unpleasant, whereas pleasantness is the end of life.

We see the result of the change in the disappearance of many forms of oppression, and a lighter atmosphere for men to move in and we see it also in the slow disappearance of many noble elements in character. The old system working with good material, produces as its perfect result Admiral Tryon. The new, working also on the right material, produces the British agitator.

Admiral Tryon was no doubt a brave man and gentleman without help from the service or its traditions, but the service had annealed his character into what it was, something for a nation to be proud of, which would hardly have been evoked or have existed amid the indiscipline and softness of civil life. When one hears of such a man so meeting such an end, it is difficult not to doubt whether liberty as now interpreted is such a perfectly good thing; whether instant obedience to command is not better training; whether pressure from all sides from service rules, opinion and hardship together, does not weld men into something worthier of the aspirations which, while men have consciences, they never quite get rid of.—London Spectator.

Caste In a Bootblack.

The idea of caste and class extends even to the bootblacking fraternity. This is illustrated by a recent occurrence in Broad street.

An Irish shoe polisher has a stand in front of Delmonico's old restaurant. Not long since he entered a broker's office to render professional services. In his absence a dandy young negro seated himself in the chair and awaited his return.

When the bootblack again appeared on the scene, he was horrified. As he approached his stand the negro said, "Shine 'em up, please, and be quick about it."

"Not if I know myself," replied the bootblack, with an oath. "Get out of that chair," he continued. "It's bad enough for me to be shining boots all me life, but I've got this to say—I never shined shoes but for one of my own color."—New York Herald.

Rubinstein and the Deadhead.

Those whose mission in life it is to entertain the public are always pestered by friends and acquaintances for free seats at their entertainments. There probably never was a singer or an actor or a pianist who was not bored nearly to death by these people, many of whom had not the slightest claim to ask the courtesy they demanded.

A pianist who was pre-eminently successful in his day, and that day was not far back either, was Rubinstein, who traveled nearly the whole world over delighting people with his genius. He, like all others, was very much annoyed by requests for complimentary tickets, but most of the time he maintained his composure, even though justly irritated. It is told of him that just before one of his recitals in London he was accosted by an old lady in the entrance hall and thus addressed:

"Oh, Mr. Rubinstein, I am so glad to see you! I have tried in vain to purchase a ticket. Have you a seat you could let me have?"

"Madam," said the great pianist, "there is but one seat at my disposal, and that you are welcome to if you think fit to take it."

"Oh, yes, and a thousand thanks! Where is it?" was the excited reply.

"At the piano," smilingly replied Rubinstein.—Harper's Young People.

The sun and the earth are both practically spherical in shape, and the earth is evidently only a small, cooled off or frozen sun. The sun has a shell of glowing metallic clouds; the earth has a shell of solid opaque rocks and metals.

The telephone was first practically used in England in 1876, when over 115 miles of wire existed between London and Norwich, but no telephone exchange was established until 1879, when 10 offices were established.

MERCURIAL

Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Ark., says of S.S.S. "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and commenced using S. S. S. After taking several bottles, I was entirely cured and able to resume work.

RHEUMATISM

S.S.S. is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago
Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.		25	9	3	1	31
		PM	AM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh	lv	*8 15	*7 15	*12 30	†11 10	†4 30
Alliance	ar	10 55	10 05	3 45	†2 40	7 45
Canton	lv	11 30	10 47	4 61	3 20	8 25
Massillon	"	...	11 02	5 10	3 40	8 43
Wooster	"	.	11 51	6 15	4 35	9 45
Mansfield	"	1 46	1 10	8 00	6 15	11 25
Crestline	ar	2 15	1 35	8 30	6 40	11 55
Crestline	lv	2 20	1 40	8 40	7 00	2 15
Robinson	"				7 12	2 27
Bucyrus	"	......	2 00	9 02	7 26	2 40
Nevada	"	...		9 18	7 45	2 56
U. Sandusky	"	. .		9 38	8 00	3 13
Kirby	"				8 20	3 27
Forest	"	..	. .	10 00	8 27	3 38
Dunkirk	"	..	.	10 14	8 47	4 00
Washingt'n	"	.			8 53	4 05
Ada	"			10 44	9 14	4 18
Lafayette	"				9 28	4 30
Lima	"	4 07	3 30	11 16	9 43	4 45
Elida	"				10 00	5 03
Delphos	"			11 46	10 15	5 18
Middlepoint	"	.			10 28	5 30
Van Wert	"	.	4 11	12 12	10 42	5 45
Convoy	"	....			10 58	6 02
Dixon	"	.			11 08	6 11
Monroeville	"	.			11 16	6 18
Maples	"				11 26	6 27
Adams	"	...			11 34	6 34
Ft. Wayne	ar	6 40	5 03	1 15	11 45	6 45
Warsaw	"		6 11	2 36	1 24	PM
Plymouth	"	7 23	6 40	3 28	2 15	
Valparaiso	"		8 00	4 45	3 33	
Chicago	ar	10 00	9 30	6 25	5 20	
		AM	PM	AM	PM	

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 1, 3 and 25 ... Nos. 1, 3 and 25 ... through trains for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Eastward.		20	22	5	1	6	30
		AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Chicago	lv	†7 15	*10 45	*3 15	*1 30	*1 30	
Valparaiso	"	8 53		4 45	1 15	1 15	
Plymouth	"	10 13	1 05	5 50	2 38	2 38	
Warsaw	"	11 05		6 31	3 34	3 34	
Ft. Wayne	"	12 40	2 45	7 55	5 20	5 20	†7 05
Adams	"	12 51					7 16
Maples	"	12 59	.				7 2[illegible]
Monroeville	"	1 09	. .				7 38
Dixon	"	1 17					7 48
Convoy	"	1 28	.		6 12	6 12	7 59
Van Wert	"	1 43		8 50	6 29	6 29	8 1[illegible]
Middlepoint	"	1 58			6 43	6 43	8 30
Delphos	"	2 09		9 12	6 59	6 59	8 43
Elida	"	2 24					9 03
Lima	"	2 40	4 20	9 39	7 30	7 30	9 1[illegible]
Lafayette	"	2 55					9 50
Ada	"	3 03			7 56	7 56	10 05
Washingt'n	"	†3 20					10 20
Dunkirk	"	3 28			8 15	8 15	10 27
Forest	"	3 43		10 27	8 27	8 27	10 44
Kirby	"	3 55					10 55
U. Sandusky	"	4 12		10 47	8 49	8 49	11 10
Nevada	"	4 34	.		9 10	9 10	11 32
Bucyrus	"	4 54		11 19	9 30	9 30	11 5[illegible]
Robinson	"	5 12					12 05
Crestline	ar	5 30	6 10	11 50	10 00	10 00	12 26
Crestline	lv	5 45	6 15	11 55	10 15	10 30	†4 40
Mansfield	"	6 10	6 40	12 25	10 40	11 00	5 12
Wooster	"	7 57		2 05	11 53	12 35	6 35
Massillon	"	8 47		3 00	12 38	1 45	7 39
Canton	"	9 08	8 47	3 16	12 55	2 03	8 01
Alliance	ar	9 45	9 20	3 55	1 25	2 45	8 40
Pittsb'gh	ar	1 15	12 05	6 40	4 50	5 45	12 30
		AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	NOON

Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. Meals. (Flag Stop.
JOSEPH WOOD, General Manager, E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

BRUCE H. OYLER, Ticket Agt., Lima, Ohio.

L. E. & W.

SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN

Sandusky and Peoria, and Indianapolis and Michigan City.

Direct communications to and from all points of the United States and Canada.

EAST BOUND FROM LIMA.

No. 3* Sandusky acc., leaves........ 7 20 a m
No. 4* Fast mail, " ....2 00 p m
No. 2* " Exp. " ....7 40 p m
No. 110† Local Freight, " ....5 50 a m
"Lake Erie Special." Sunday only.. 7 11 a m

WEST BOUND FROM LIMA.

No. 1* Fast mail, " ....9 1 a m
No. 3* " Exp. " ....1 15 a m
No. 5* Sandusky Acc., arrives........4 45 p m
No. 120† Minster Acc., leaves........5 00 p m
†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

No. 1 arrives at Bloomington at 9 55 p. m. making direct connection with C. & A. fast train, arriving at Kansas City at 9:30 next morning.

No. 3 makes direct connection for all points via C. B. & Q. R. R.; only one daylight change to Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Neb., or Denver.

No. 2 connections, Lima, Fostoria, Fremont and Sandusky and No. 4 at Lima and Fostoria with through trains to all east-bound points.

Free Reclining Chair Cars on Nos. 1 and 2 for all passengers.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 make connections at Tipton with the L. & M. C. Division for all points North and South.

For tickets, rates and general information call on J. C. BURCH, Ticket Agent, L. E. & W. Ry., or address H. C. PARKER, Traffic Manager, C. F. DALY, Gen. Pass. Agt., Indianapolis, Ind.

ERIE LINES.

ERIE LINES

Chicago & Erie Railroad.

Time Card in effect June 4, '93. From Lima, O.

TRAINS WEST. Depart.

No. 5, Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago................ 1:35 p m
No. 3, Pacific Express, daily for Chicago.............. 11:47 p m
No. 1, Express, daily, for Chicago.. 9:15 a m
No. 31, Accommodation, daily, except Sunday................ 7 00 a m

TRAINS EAST.

No. 2, Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston........ 3:50 p m
No. 4, Express daily, for New York. 4:40 p m
No. 12, Express, daily, for New York.. 2:50 a m
No. 32, Accommodation, daily, except Sunday........ 7:00 a m

Second No. 12 leaves Lima at 2.50 a. m. daily, solid train for Columbus, Ohio, via Marion and the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railway (Buckeye Route); Pullman sleepers to Columbus, Kenova, Norfolk and other Virginia points, via Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo and the Norfolk & Western Lines.

FRANK C. McCOY, Agent,
W. G. MACEDWARDS, Trav. Pass. Agt., Huntington, Indiana.

C., H. & D.

NORTH BOUND.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE
No. 28........	2 41 a m	2 43 a m
" 4........	5 55 a m	9 a m
" 6........	1 15 p m	1:35 p m
" 12........	6 p m	6.20 p m
" 10........	9 20 p m	
" 60, Sunday only...	7 35 a m	7 40 a m
" 62, Sunday only......	9 20 p m	

SOUTH BOUND.

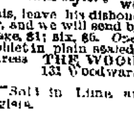
	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 11........		6 15 a m
" 1........	9 20 a m	9 30 a m
" 5........	12 25 a m	12 45 p m
" 9........	5 56 p m	6 15 p m
"	2 00 a m	2 05 a m
" 61, Sunday only........		7 05 a m

Train No. 113 leaves Toledo at 6 00 pm; arrives at Findlay at 8 25 p m.
Train No. 116 leaves Findlay at 6 50 p m; arrives at Toledo at 9 00 p m.
The C., H. & D. will sell tickets on Sundays to all stations at one fare for round trip.
Corrected time table effective Dec. 6th, 1892.

W. L. O'BRIEN, Ticket Agent.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE,

The Great English Remedy.



Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Lima and everywhere by all druggists.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 cents per box.

Sold by Melville the druggist, next to post office.

Every Woman

Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.

Dr. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS,

Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

For Sale by Melvil & Bros., next to P. O.

POOR, TI...
and ...
But if re...
one dose ...
restore he...

The ...

Capital, $1...

In addition ...
INGS DEPART...
ceived and inter...

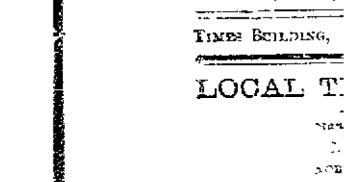
S. A. BAXTER...
C. S. BRICE, V...

BAR...

WAU...

Ladies' Tan ...
Misses' Oxfo...
Ladies' fine ...
Gentleme...
25 to 50 per ...

WAUG...



Before and A...

Sale by M...

ROBERT ME...

The ...

NO 230...

TRANSAC...

Special attention ...

SAVING...

INTERE...

Deposits will be ...
puted on these depo...
department of the ...

The Lima T...

Most widely circula...
Fifth Cong...

TIMES BUILDING, ...

LOCAL T...

CAI...

CAIRO, Aug ...
N. M. Johnson ...
were visiting at ...
try, Tuesday.

Miss Alice H...
of the Foster ...

Lowell Chipp...
Monday.

Mr. and M...
circulating sm...
this week.

J. O. Slechter...
moving to town...

Typhoid feve...
abating much ...
cases. A Mr. G...

Joe Holmes...
spasms and was...

Mrs. McClain...
funeral service...
house by Rev ...
Berry Hill cem...

W. H. Yant ...
he takes charge...

Mr. and Mr...
ing at Jacob A...

The educatio...
Centre Saturda...
gathering ever...

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Ft. Wayne & C...

...lvania Lines.

...assenger Trains—Central Time.

[illegible timetable]

...day. ‡Except Saturday. †Flag Sto...

E. A. FORD,
General Passenger Agent,
...GH, PENN'A.

...s of fare, through tickets, ...l further information ... of trains apply to any ...vania Lines.

..., Ticket Agt., Lima, Ohio

...E. & W.

...ALS BETWEEN

...a, and Indianapolis and ...igan City.

...ous to and from all points ...States and Canada.

...ND FROM LIMA.

...c., leaves.........7 20 a m
...ail, " ....3 00 p m
...p. " ....7 40 p m
...t. " ....5 50 a m
Sunday only....7 0 a m

...ND FROM LIMA.

...ail, " ....9 4 a m
...xp, " ....1 15 a m
...c., Arrives.........4 45 p m
...., leaves.........5 00 p m
...ay. *Daily.

...oomington at 9 25 p. m. ...ection with C. & A. fast ...nsas City at 8:30 next

... connection for all points ...ly one daylight change ...mana, Lincoln, Neb., or

...ima, Fostoria, Fremont ...o. 4 at Lima and Fostoria ...o all east-bound points ...ir Cars on Nos. 1 and 2

...ke connections at Tipton ...Division for all points

...and general information ...BURCH, Ticket Agent, ...L. E. & W. Ry., ...KER, Traffic Manager. ...s. Agt., Indianapolis, Ind.

ERIE LINES.

Chicago & Erie Railroad.

...une 4, '93. From Lima, O.

...VEST. Depart.

...mited, daily, for ... 1:35 p m
...s, daily for Chi- ... 11:47 p m
..., for Chicago.... 9:18 a m
...on, daily, except ... 7:00 a m

...EAST.

...mited, daily, for ...Boston... 8:50 p m
...for New York.... 4:40 p m
..., for New York.... 2:50 a m
...on, daily, except ... 7:00 a m

...s Lima at 2.50 a. m. daily; ...bus, Ohio, via Marion and ...cking Valley & Toledo ...ttel: Pullman sleepers to ...orfolk and other Virginia ...Hocking Valley & To... ...Western Lines.

...NK C. McCOY, Agent.
...S, Trav. Pass. Agt., Huntington, Indiana

...I. & D.

[illegible timetable]

...Toledo at 6 00 pm; ar...
...Findlay at 6 50 p m; ar...
...ell tickets on Sundays to ...for round trip.
...effective Dec. 5th, 1892.

...BRIEN, Ticket Agent.

...OSPHODINE,

...nglish Remedy.

...Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous ...Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all ...Effects of Abuse or Excesses. ...been prescribed over 35 ...years in thousands of cases; ...is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask ...druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some ...worthless medicine in place ...est store, inclose price in ...or return mail. Price, one ...; six, $5. One will please, six will cure. ...envelope, 2 stamps. ...CHEMICAL CO., ...Detroit, Mich.

...everywhere by all

...Eye and Skin ...ment.

...Chronic Sore Eyes. ...Scald Head, Old ...Sores, Eczema, ...ches, Sore Nipples ...ling and soothing. ...have been cured by ...atment had failed.

...next to

...ary Woman

...needs a reli... ...monthly regulating ...cine.

Dr. PEAL'S ...AL PILLS.

...result. The genu... ...Sent anywhere. ...Cleveland, O.

...Bros., next to P. O.

POOR, TIRED, WEARY WOMAN! Weary with Work and Worry. A Headache and a Heartache, too. But if relief for the first means relief for the other, one dose of "Bromo-Seltzer" is enough to restore her Health and Happiness. Trial Size, 10 Cts.

The First National Bank.

LIMA, OHIO.

Capital, $100,000, Surplus and Profits $40,000.

In addition to its Commercial Business, this Bank has opened a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, where deposits of $1.00 and upwards will be received and interest paid. Small accounts solicited.

S. A. BAXTER, President. | C. M. HUGHES, Jr. Cashier.
C. S. BRICE, Vice President. | F. C. CUNNINGHAM, Ass't Cashier

BARGAIN HUNTERS

All stop when they get to

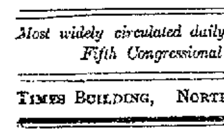
WAUGH'S SHOE STORE.

Ladies' Tan Shoes, Button or Blucher, only - $2.00
Misses' Oxford Ties only - .69
Ladies' fine Shoes - 1.25

Gentlemen who wear sizes 6 to 8 can get some Shoes at 25 to 50 per cent. discount.

WAUGH **SELLS** SHOES

AT 31 PUBLIC SQUARE



Sexine Pills RESTORE LOST VIGOR

New discovery. Will brace you up in a week. Sold with WRITTEN GUARANTEE to Cure Nervous Debility, Loss of Sexual Power in either sex, Involuntary Emissions from any cause. If neglected, such troubles lead to consumption or insanity. $1.00 per box by mail, 6 boxes for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Sale by Melville Bros., next door to postoffice.

ROBERT MEHAFFEY, Prest. THOMAS DUFFIELD, Vice Prest.
W. H. DUFFIELD, Cashier.

The Metropolitan Bank,

LIMA, OHIO.

NO. 330 NORTH MAIN STREET, METROPOLITAN BLOCK.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKNG BUSINESS

Special attention given to the business of depositors. Collections Promptly Made. Deposit your Earnings in the

SAVINGS DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

Of This Bank and have

INTEREST PAID ON YOR MONEY.

Deposits will be received of sums of 25 cents and over. Semi-annually interests will be computed on these deposits, under rules adopted by the Bank and be paid to the depositor. This department of the Metropolitan Bank is the ONLY SAVINGS BANK IN LIMA.

The Lima Times-Democrat.

Most widely circulated daily newspaper in the Fifth Congressional District.

TIMES BUILDING, NORTH MAIN STREET.

LOCAL TIME CARDS.

Standard Time

C. H. & D.

NORTH BOUND.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 14		6:10 a. m.
No. 26	8:41 a. m	8:15 a. m.
No. 2	8:55 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
No. 6	1:15 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
No. 16	6:03 p. m.	6:20 p. m.
No. 10 Stop at Lima	9:10 p. m.	
No. 60 Sunday only	7:35 a. m.	7 40 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE.
No. 11		5:45 a. m.
No. 1	9:20 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
No. 5	12:25 a. m.	12:50 p. m.
No. 9	5:55 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
No. 7	2:00 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
No. 61 Sunday only		7:40 a. m.
No. 13 Stop at Lima	8:40 p. m.	

No. 9 will carry the Chicago sleeper.
No. 11 will make connections for Chicago, St. Louis and points west and south.
No. 14 will reach Toledo in time for all boats and make connections for Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit and points east.

L. E. & W.

WEST BOUND.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE.
No. 1, mail†	9:25 a. m.	9:40 a m
No. 3, express†	1.00 a m	1:15 a m
No. 5, accommodation	4.45 p m	
No. 129, Minster accommodation		5.00 p m

Except Sunday, †daily.

EAST BOUND.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE.
No. 6, accommodation	7:20 a m	
No. 4, mail	1:40 p m	2:00 p m
No. 2, express†	7 :0 p m	7:15 p m
No. 128, Minster accom	3:10 p m	
"Lake Erie Special." Sunday only		7 00 a m

P., Ft. W. & C.

EAST BOUND.

No. 4	7 30 a m
No. 36	9 30 a m
No. 8	9 59 p m
No. 22	4 20 p m
No. 20	2 40 p m
Local freight	6 00 a m

WEST BOUND.

No. 1	5 43 a m
No. 25	4 07 a m
" 9	3 30 p m
" 35	4 45 p m
" 3	11 16 p m
Local freight	7 25 a m

C. & E.

WEST BOUND

No. 5 Vestibule Limited, daily for Chicago and the West ... 1 35 p m
" 7 Pacific Express, daily for Chicago and the west ... 11 47 p m
" 1 Express daily except Sunday for Chicago and the West ... 9 18 a m
" 31 ... 7 00 a m

EAST BOUND.

No. 8 Vestibule limited ... 8 50 p m
" 12 Express ... 2 50 a m
" 2 Accommodation ... 4 40 p m
" 32 ... 7 00 a m

CAIRO NEWS.

CAIRO, Aug. 31.—(Special Cor.)—Mrs. N. M. Johnson and Mrs. C. W. Westbay were visiting at J. H. Miller's, in the country, Tuesday.

Miss Alice Hall, of Herring, is the guest of the Foster's.

Lowell Clippenger, of Lima, visited here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Yant, of Toledo, were circulating among relatives and friends this week.

J. G. Slechter, the miller, contemplates moving to town.

Typhoid fever at Vaughnsville is not abating much. Dr. McKinley has forty cases. A Mr. Garner died there Monday.

Joe Holmes' child died Saturday of spasms and was buried Sunday.

Mrs. McClain was buried Sunday. The funeral services were conducted at the house by Rev. Hance. Interment at the Berry Hill cemetery.

W. H. Yant has left for Paulding, where he takes charge of his school Septembe 4th.

Mr. and Mrs Bauer, of Dayton, are visiting at Jacob Alstetter's.

The educational picnic held at Monroe Centre Saturday, was said to be the largest gathering ever held in the township. The program was well rendered and everybody enjoyed themselves hugely. Russel and Halfhill's talks took well.

It is reported that a popular belle three miles south of town will be married soon. Don't go too far south, but keep your eye on the sexton of the M. E. church.

Albert Day, a lad about nine years old, and grandson of Rev. B. W. Day, while riding a bicycle Monday, fell off some way and broke his left arm and dislocated it at the elbow. The lad was taken to Dr Ewing's office, where medical aid was rendered.

Mrs James Fowler is visiting at Columbus.

A. E. Swick was at New Bremen Thursday.

F. A. Laughmiller returned from Winchester, Tenn., to-day.

A. J. McFarland and wife are visiting in the eastern part of the state.

Miss Emma Rockhill is visiting at E. M. Ridenour's.

Fred. Wortz, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting relatives here, and sporting with the Buckeye girls.

A Battle for Blood

Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and all other troubles caused by impure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25c Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

DELPHOS.

Notes and Personal Mention From Our Neighboring City.

DELPHOS, August 31.—(Special Cor.)—Harry Almy returned from Chicago last Saturday.

Gus Jettinghof returned from the world's fair last Saturday.

The merry-go-round which has been here since the tournament, left town yesterday, a financial failure.

Mesdames Joseph Zimerle, S. F. Shenk and Mrs. Finkenauer returned from the Chicago fair last Saturday.

The funeral of an infant child of Mrs. John Sharger, took place on Tuesday.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time and stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Melville Bros., Druggists.

A Supper Dish.

Here's a dainty luncheon or supper dish: Drain the oil from a box of sardines and drain the fish on brown paper. Cut bread into thin slices a little wider than the fish. Toast and arrange the fish, one on each slice. Stand in the oven until hot. Scatter lightly with grated Parmesan cheese Garnish the dish with parsley and lemon.

Of Interest to Mothers.

The success of Mrs. Annie M. Beam, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in the treatment of diarrhœa in her children will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: 'I spent several weeks in Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood, on account of my husband being employed there. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhœa very badly. I got some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured both of them. I knew several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be excelled and cheerfully recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Melville, the druggist, next to P. O.

Do Women Know

That it is claimed that alcohol will immediately remove grass stains from any white material.

That a wineglassful of eau de cologne, one of lemon juice and two cakes of brown soap scraped to a powder, mixed to a paste, will, when hardened, make an excellent soap for whitening the hands.

That wrinkled silk may be smoothed by sponging on the right side with very weak gum arabic water and ironing on the wrong side.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds—If you have never used this great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Melville Bros' drug store. Large size 50c and $1.00.

Cabbage Pickle.

Quarter small, hard heads of cabbage, removing the outer leaves; put in a brine for three days, then let it soak in fresh water six hours. Wipe perfectly dry, squeezing the water out. Scald the cabbage in weak vinegar and water, to which add turmeric in a thin muslin bag. Then put into a stone jar, alternating layers of cabbage and seasoning as follows: Mace, ginger, cinnamon, white mustard seeds, onions, red pepper and horseradish. Bring to boil enough good cider vinegar to cover the whole, and pour into the jar hot.

Eureka.

Mr. Thomas Batte, editor of the *Graphic* Texarkana, Arkansas, has found what he believes to be the best remedy in existence for the flux. His experience is well worth remembering. He says: "Last summer I had a very severe attack of flux. I tried almost every known remedy, none giving relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was recommended to me. I purchased a bottle and received almost immediate relief. I continued to use the medicine and was entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to any person suffering with such a disease, as in my opinion it is the best medicine in existence." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Melville, the druggist, next to P. O.

G. A. R.

The L. E. & W. R. R. is the official route of Mart Armstrong Post G. A. R. enroute to the national encampment at Indianapolis. They will leave here in a body Monday, Sept. 4th, at 9:25 a. m. All soldiers, friends and the public are invited to accompany them. Fare for the round trip, Lima to Indianapolis, $2.80, tickets good returning Sept 16th.

Tickets will also be sold to Chicago and return for $5.80. These tickets are good thirty days from date of sale, are good going via Indianapolis with privilege of stopping off there to attend the encampment.

For further information call at L. E. & W. ticket office. J. C. BURCH,
71 4t Ticket Agent.

Cheap Rates to Chicago and Return Over Pennsylvania Lines from Lima, Account of World's Fair.

Regular rate for round trip tickets $11.90. Special rate for round trip tickets limited to November 5th, $9.00. Special rate for round trip tickets limited to ten days from date of sale, upon advertised dates, for daylight coach excursions, $6 25

For particulars please call upon or address nearest agent of Pennsylvania lines, or B. H. OLVER, Ticket Agent, Lima, O
eod&w

Harry St Ledger—My dear, won't you sew on this button before you go out?

His New Wife—The cook may possibly do it for you, but please bear in mind you married a typewriter, not a sewing machine.—*Life*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Marrying For Pity.

A fair maiden who had weathered the blasts of some 35 summers was informed by a booby that unless she married him he would blow the top of his head off. It's a pity she didn't let him do it. Heads of that kind ought to be blown off every time. That is what they are for. But Desdemona pitied Othello, and this fair maiden pitied her lover and went to the parson's with him. That was only a month ago, and now if he wants to kill himself she will present him with the best silver mounted pistol in the market.

Marriage is a solemn contract, and it is better to think twice before signing it. —New York Telegram.

All Right.

Two men became engaged in a fight in the street. Instantly their hats went off and rolled in the dust. One of the men was entirely bald, and the other had a thick head of hair. The bald man seized the other by the hair and began to drag him about.

"Stop him!" cried a bystander.

"Why should you stop him?" asked another. "He's only practicing the golden rule."

"The golden rule? What do you mean?"

"Why, he's doing to the other man what he wishes to goodness the other man might be able to do to him!"—Youth's Companion.

Anticipatory.

Lady of the House—Aren't you ashamed of yourself—a great, strong man like you to be idling your time away?

Transient Individual—Ah, mum, but you forget the business depression.

Lady of the House—Bother the business depression! To my knowledge you haven't done a stroke of work for years.

Transient Individual—Of course. I was merely anticipating the panic, you know—getting used to loafing so I shouldn't mind it when there was no work to be had.—Boston Transcript.

Good Enough For a Beast.

A droll little story is told of Mr. W. S. Gilbert. He put up his horse one day at a small country inn, on the signboard of which was painted conspicuously the notice, "Entertainment for man and beast." When his lunch was brought, he looked dissatisfied, and surprised the waiter by saying, "This is all very well so far, but where is the entertainment for the man?"—London Tit-Bits.

His Way of Settling Debts.

While I was reading the London papers in a comfortable chair at the Colonial club not long since two studious looking visitors went by. One said to the other: "Yes, he's a good fellow, but so eternally mysterious, though systematic, yet unreliable. Take the way he settles his bills, for instance, just like clockwork—tick, tick, tick."—Club.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Melville Bros.

In the jewel house of the Tower of London there is a book bound throughout in gold, even to the wires of the hinges. Its clasp is two rubies set at opposite ends of four golden links.

The work performed by the human heart each 24 hours is equal to the lifting of 129 tons to a height of one foot in the same length of time.

The Arab's Donkey.

One sees Arabs coming into Constantinople with a donkey load of wood, which they sell for 3 francs. They have come 25 miles with it, sell it, and next day ride the donkey back. As a meal costs them but 2 cents, the wood nothing, and the donkey does all the work, what seems a small profit is really a good one. And who is it that earns it?

All saddle beasts in the east go what our Anglomaniacs call "artificial" gaits; in fact, three-fourths of all the animals in the world do so. Mules which are ridden always "sidle" or amble. all donkeys running-walk, rack or amble. But nowhere except in our southern states have these gaits been studied as an art, improved on and bred from.—Colonel T. A. Dodge in Harper's.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

Alice and Her Cubs.

Alice is the big yellow lioness in the park menagerie. She is as big as the biggest lion you ever saw in Barnum's show and very fierce.

This spring Alice had three of the cunningest little lion cubs you ever saw. They were 10 inches long—about as long as a loaf of homemade bread—and as yellow as gold. They had hair very long and very silky, and their pink noses peeped out from under a pair of eyes as yellow as amber beads.

One day Alice was very naughty—naughtier than anything you could imagine if you were to guess ever so long. It was the naughtiest day of her life And what do you think she did?

Early in the morning, before her keepers were up, this naughty Alice killed one of her cub babies by biting its head off. And before the keepers found her she had eaten it all up and was getting ready to eat the second one. The third cub was way over in a corner of the cage crying as loudly as it could. For fear Alice would eat this one, too, the little baby lion was taken out of the cage and was given to a nice, friendly dog, who took a fancy to it right away and treated it like one of her own family.

Alice was not put to death for killing her babies in this cruel way. But do you not think that something should have been done to show her that this was not a Christian way to treat her little ones?—New York Ledger.

A Splendid Game.

Mollie—Say, Dinah, let's pretend I'm an awful looking tramp, and I'll demand a piece of pie, and you get scared and give it to me.—Harper's Young People

A Little Feller.

Say, Sunday's lonesome fur a little feller,
With pop and ma'am a-readin all the while,
An never sayin anything to cheer ye,
An lookin 's if they didn't know how to smile;
With hook an line a-hangin in the wood shed,
An lots o' 'orms down by the outside cellar,
An Brown's creek just over by the milldam—
Say, Sunday's lonesome fur a little feller.

Why, Sunday's lonesome fur a little feller
Right on from sun up, when the day commences,
Fur little fellers don't have much to think of,
'Cept chasin gophers long the cornfield fences,
Or diggin after moles down in the wood lot,
Or huntin after apples what's got meller,
Or fishin down in Brown's creek an millpond—
Say, Sunday's lonesome fur a little feller.

But Sunday's never lonesome fur a little feller
When he is stayin down to Uncle Ora's,
He took his book onct right out in the orchard,
An told us little chaps just lots o' stories—
All truly true that happened once for honest,
An one 'bout lions in a sort o' cellar,
An how some angels came an shut their mouths up,
An how they never teched that Dan'l feller.

An Sunday's pleasant down to Aunt Marilda's,
She lets us take some books that some one give her,
An takes us down to Sunday school 't the schoolhouse,
An sometimes she has nice shortcake fur dinner,
An onct she had a puddin full o' raisins,
An onct a frosted cake all white an yeller.
I think when I stay down to Aunt Marilda's
That Sunday's pleasant fur a little feller
—Michigan Christian Advocate.

A Blind Beggar's Faithful Dog.

A very curious story of a canine musical ear is told of a London organ grinder's dog. The organ grinder was blind and aged, and the dog used to lead him about. One night, after a hard day's work, the old man and his faithful companion lay down to sleep with the organ beside them. They slept soundly, and when they woke the organ was gone.

They were in despair. Their means of earning a living was gone. But the dog led the old man through the streets where he had been accustomed to play, and persons who had given him alms before continued to befriend him.

Weeks went by. One day the old man heard a hand organ played a few feet from him. It reminded him of his lost instrument, but he paid no special attention to it. Hand organs were common in London, and he heard them often.

Not so the dog. He showed signs of excitement, barked violently and led his master in the direction of the organ.

He sprang at the robber's throat, dragged him away from the stolen organ and led his master eagerly up to it with expressions of recognition and delight.—Youth's Companion.

On the Beach.

Small Bather—Mamma, did you see the sea sink down when I came out?—St. Nicholas.

Excited by Heavy Thunder.

A little 3-year-old Rockland girl awakened by the pealing thunder the other morning exclaimed earnestly, "God has done it now!" "Done what?" questioned her mother. "Why, split all his thunder things!" with a pitying compassion in her voice that her mamma was so ignorant.—Bangor Commercial.

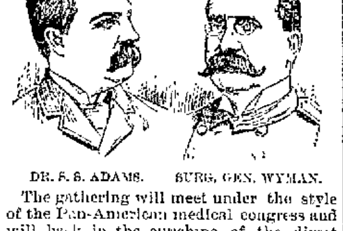
A MEDICAL CONGRESS.

THE GREATEST GATHERING OF PHYSICIANS EVER SEEN.

They Will Discuss Otology, Pathology, Pharmacology, Surgery and Physiology and Deal Telling Blows to Ills of the Flesh—Many Distinguished Doctors.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The greatest gathering of physicians of the western hemisphere ever seen will assemble in Washington on the 5th of September. There will be 3,000 of them. They will represent every division into which modern specialization has been able to drive the healers of minds and bodies. Men will be there with special reputations for curing any of the ills to which flesh and fancy are heir, save speechmaking on the financial situation, which disease is epidemic and incurable.



DR. S. S. ADAMS. SURG. GEN. WYMAN.

The gathering will meet under the style of the Pan-American medical congress and will bask in the sunshine of the direct patronage of the United States, whose president will open the congress on the morning of the 5th of September and welcome the visitors from foreign countries. The congress is a growth of the Pan-American ideas which sprang into popularity a few years ago under the fostering care of the late Secretary Blaine, who had hoped to leave Pan-Americanism—political, commercial, social and scientific—as the bright jewel of the closing years of a brilliant career. It is in addition a direct result of the Columbian year and the Chicago exposition.

Congress by act of July 18, 1892, made an appropriation and authorized the president to issue invitations to all the governments of the American hemisphere to send delegates to a medical congress in Washington in 1893. All the governments have announced that leading representatives of the medical profession will be sent here as delegates in response to this invitation. The larger cities and colleges of Latin-American countries will send delegates, so that there will be many of our southern neighbors on hand to receive the greetings of the great throng of well known physicians of the United States.

The United States will be represented by 6 delegates; 76 others have thus far been appointed by state governors; others will come as municipal representatives, and delegates will attend from medical societies and colleges.

The president of the congress will be the celebrated Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia, practitioner, professor in the Pennsylvania university, medical editor and student of the natural sciences. The work of general secretary to the congress will be performed by Dr. Charles A. L. Reed of Cincinnati.

The congress will last four days, in the morning of Sept. 5 holding a general meeting, at which the addresses of President Cleveland, Dr. Pepper, Dr. Reed and Dr. S. S. Adams, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, will be delivered. This speechmaking and a reception at night will be all for the first day, but the three succeeding days will be crowded with sessions of the congress and of the numerous sections into which it has been divided and with excursions.

To the medical profession the most interest will attach to the section sessions, at which experts will read technical papers on their specialties. Twenty-four sets of quarters have had to be provided by the committee for meetings of these sections, which have been divided as follows. On anatomy, dermatology and syphilography; children's diseases, diseases of the mind and nervous system, gynecology and abdominal surgery; hygiene, climatology and demography; laryngology and rhinology; marine hygiene and quarantine, medical jurisprudence, medical pedagogics, medicine (general), military medicine and surgery, obstetrics, ophthalmology, oral and dental surgery, orthopædic surgery, otology, pathology, railway surgery, registration, surgery (general), physiology, therapeutics and pharmacology.

An interesting feature of the congress, and one with a commercial aspect to it, will be the medical exhibit, of which the purpose is to introduce to foreign visitors the medicinal resources of the United States, with the view to diverting South American trade from European channels to the United States.

Dr H. E. Barker, the chairman of this section, says that the manufacture of instruments and skill in their manipulation have advanced so that operations are now easily possible that a few years ago would not have been attempted even by a very rash doctor. Another feature of the exhibit will be the display of triturates in which the active principles of drugs are embodied, so that the doses given now need be only a small fraction as large as formerly. In the matter of dentistry the advance in mechanical science will be very apparent, and some interesting applications of electricity to dental work will be shown.

In the last Cleveland administration, when the international medical congress met here, one of the operations which attracted the most widespread attention and comment was the implanting of a tooth into the long vacant cavity of a subject who offered himself for the experiment. Since that time numerous dentists have successfully implanted teeth in the mouths of patients willing to undergo the pain for the sake of the improvement effected in their looks.

The papers read and the active work of the congress over, the delegates will make an extended tour through the principal northern and eastern cities. One of the longest stops will be at Philadelphia, where some delegates will rest, while others go down to Delaware breakwater and have fully explained the workings of the present American system of quarantine as exemplified on Reedy island.

The proceedings of the section on quarantine will be perhaps the most important as it will be the most popularly interesting of the various section sessions of the congress, especially in view of the prevalence of cholera and yellow fever. The chairman of the section will be Dr. Walter Wyman, who, a supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital service, has control of all national quarantines. Dr. Wyman is a young man for such an important post, being only about 45 years of age. He is a son of Professor Edward Wyman, formerly a well known educator of St. Louis.

The doctor served the government in various capacities and stations prior to his promotion to his present office on the retirement of Dr. John B. Hamilton, whose assistant he had been. The efficiency of this year's quarantine is the best evidence of his fitness for his office. He has arranged an extensive programme for the quarantine section. To Dr. John J. Cassidy of Ontario has been assigned the opening of the discussion on the hygiene of vessels, ventilation, heating sanitary arrangements and disposition of cargoes all coming under this head. Dr. Walfred Nelson, U. S. A., stationed in New York, will read one of the papers most likely to provoke a long discussion. It will deal with the propagation of diseases by shipping and the responsibility of nations for epidemics. The matter of pilgrimages and immigration as disease breeders will be touched.

A celebrated fever expert, Dr. Juan J. Ulloa of Costa Rica, has been given the theme "International Uniformity In Quarantine Regulations," and other physicians will offer suggestions relative to treatment of epidemics on shipboard and on land.

Two other delegates to the congress on the part of the general government besides Dr. Wyman will be Surgeon General George M. Sternberg of the army and Surgeon General J. R. Tryon of the navy. Both these gentlemen are New Yorkers by birth, and both did gallant service in the late war. Dr. Sternberg has an international reputation for his investigations and writings on bacteriology and yellow fever, and Dr. Tryon made a name for himself by service as a volunteer in the yellow fever epidemic at the Pensacola navy yard in the early seventies. He is highly regarded as an organizer.

Among doctors of this country who will attend will be Drs. A. M. Owen of Evansville, Ind.; Henry D. Holton of Brattleboro, Vt., chairman of the executive committee; J. N. Love of St. Louis; A. Van der Veer of Albany; V. C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Alfred L. Loomis, New York; John B. Hamilton, Chicago; Giles S. Mitchell, Cincinnati; William Warren Potter, Buffalo; H. A. Hare, Philadelphia; John B. Roberts, Philadelphia; Isaac Ott, Easton, Pa.; John M. Keating, Colorado Springs; John Guiteras, Philadelphia; Julian J. Chisolm, Baltimore; C. M. Hobby, Iowa City, Ia.; E. F. Ingals, Chicago; A. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil, St. Louis; A. M. Vance, Louisville; C. H. Hughes, St. Louis; J. C. Warren, Boston; Alonzo Garcelon, Lewiston, Me., and C. W. P. Brock, Richmond.

Mr. Ernest Hart, the distinguished editor of The British Medical Journal, and Dr. Hunter McGuire, president of the American Medical association, will be guests of honor.

Among the foreigners expected are Drs. Samuel Gache, Buenos Ayres; Napoleon Runa, Bolivia; Baptista de Lacerda, Brazil Manuel Barros Borgono, Chili; Jose Llerena, Guatemala; Jesus Bendana, Honduras; John McGrew, Hawaii; Francisco Mates Lacayo, Nicaragua; Leonardo Villar, Peru; Francisco Zavas, Cuba; S. L. Crane and J. C. Phillipps, West Indies.

BANKS RICHARDSON.

A MILLIONAIRE'S MAUSOLEUM.

The Tomb That Mr. Collis P. Huntington, the Railroad Magnate, Is Building.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The mausoleum that for the past year or more has been building in Woodlawn cemetery, near New York city, for Mr. Collis P. Huntington, will be one of the handsomest and most costly structures of its kind in that cemetery of New York millionaires. Mr Huntington has distinguished company in his family burial place, for Woodlawn contains the mausoleums and burial plots of such well known people as Jay Gould, ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, Henry M. Flagler, Sidney Dillon, Austin Corbin, Joseph H. Choate, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, Admiral Farragut, William E. Dodge, Henry Clews and others of equal renown.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S MAUSOLEUM.

The Huntington mausoleum stands on the crest of a sloping hillside and is surrounded by heavy foliaged magnolias. Architecturally the structure is a modification of a Greek temple built of rough Quincy granite upon a platform of three steps that rises about 6 feet above the foundation. The platform is nearly 50 feet long by 30 feet wide, and the temple itself measures about 30 by 20 feet and is 18 or 20 feet high. At each of the four corners a square, tapering column of highly polished granite supports the roof. At the front and at the rear are two round polished columns, and upon each side are six more similar columns. None of these columns is detached from the outside wall of the building, and so there is no colonnade around it, as in the exact Greek temple, of which the Jay Gould mausoleum is an example.

A window space, with polished granite frame between the two round columns on the rear wall, will be filled in with handsome stained glass. The facade is broken with the door frame of polished granite, the sides slanting upward so that the top is less wide than the bottom, a suggestion of the Etruscan order of architecture. On a panel over the door is the name "Huntington" in raised letters, and at each corner of the entrance platform is a sort of truncated buttress with convoluted design. A carved bronze door will finish the front.

Within, the mausoleum has been finished in plain brick faced with white tiled brick. There are eight catacombs on each side lined with slabs of slate. The interior walls and the fronts of the catacombs will be further finished in marble, with bronze trimmings. A tiled floor will be laid, and there will be some simple decorations.

A feature of the structure is its monolithic character. Each of the pediments is a solid block of granite, the 20 columns are monoliths, the cornice on each side is in two pieces only, the steps of the platform are mostly in single blocks, and the pitch roof will consist of only two blocks, each one of which will weigh several tons. It has not been easy to procure these great blocks of granite in right condition to use, for the difficulties attending the quarrying have been enormous. For that reason it may be six months or a year more before the mausoleum is completed

At the present time the four walls are up and the interior is roughly finished. Large granite posts will, polished faces stand at the corners of the lot, and these will be connected by a low granite curbing. At the entrance to the plot are two other posts, with the name "Collis P. Huntington," carved on each. From this entrance a broad flight of granite steps will extend up the side of the hill to the platform of the mausoleum. L. H. WEEKS.

...d We Eat.

Hardly a day passes that we do not receive some shock, that we are not asked to give up some favorite dish around which clusters a host of tender early memories, and after eating of which we have for 20 years on end felt ourselves grow fat and childlike and undyspeptic But the modern hygiene says it must go, and if we retain it on our list we do it in an anxious and guilty mood sure of itself to beget internal trouble.

Seemingly simple things like dry toast, oatmeal and apples we have heard forbidden of late as hard to take care of and bananas, or, for example, the delicious, but as we supposed deadly, fried bacon cried up as food for babes and sucklings. This is puzzling—it goes against personal experience, it upsets all our dietary plans and pleasures, and it awakens the shrewd suspicion that mere fashion is at the bottom of the change. —Hartford Courant.

Cold Air In Place of Ice.

I predict that 10 years from now the familiar ice wagon will be a novelty upon the streets of a city, so general will have been the adoption of artificial refrigeration. For a long time brewers, pork packers and storage men have been independent of the ice crop, and the introduction of the cold air pipe lines down town has supplanted the use of ice in hotels, restaurants and barrooms except wherein it is desired to make a display of the crystal commodity. In time the distribution of cold air will be as general in cities as is gas or water, and the system will be perfected whereby the refrigerating gas necessary for attachment to a family refrigerator will be delivered in a tank just like carbonated water is to the soda fountains, once a month or as required.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dueling In France.

Until within a few years dueling in France was so common that 5,000 such encounters were fought every year. The vast majority of these occurred in the army, but in 1890 M. de Freycinet, the minister of war, discouraged the practice and rendered it optional under circumstances in which it had been considered imperative. Among civilians, however, the game goes merrily on, being chiefly sustained by angry politicians or excited journalists. It was calculated in 1888 that since 1870 847 duels had been fought in France outside the army. In only nine instances were any of the combatants disabled, while 98 per cent of those engaged left the field unscathed. —London Tit-Bits.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

General J. H. Abbott Re-elected Commander of the Massachusetts Brigade—Notes.

The annual field day and parade of the Massachusetts brigade at Springfield were the most successful ever held in that state. The officers entitled to vote in the election of brigadier general met and re-elected General John H. Abbott for four years. Brigadier General John H. Abbott was born in Fall River Aug. 11, 1848, where he has always made his home. When 15 years of age, he enlisted in the signal corps of the United States army. He was recalled by his parents, being under age, but ran away and re-enlisted. After serving in the army, where he received special mention for bravery, he connected himself with the navy, in which he made an honorable reputation in the positions which he occupied. At the end of the war he entered the Harvard medical school, and after completing the course settled down as a physician in Fall River. He joined the order of Knights of Pythias in 1880, acquiring his degrees in the Mount Vernon lodge at Fall River. He was appointed assistant quartermaster general on the staff of General A. W. Cunningham, afterward being promoted to surgeon general. He was elected July 24, 1889, brigadier general of the Massachusetts brigade, which position he has filled so satisfactorily that his re-election was almost certain before the convention was held.

GENERAL J. H. ABBOTT.

Knights' collars will not be permitted to be worn in castle halls after Oct. 1. The jewels prescribed by the law of the supreme lodge must be worn after that.

The membership of the endowment rank, as shown by the last quarterly report, was 32,093, the net gain for the last quarter being 835. Beneficiaries of deceased members received $200,100. Sixty-nine new sections were organized during the quarter.

In the endowment rank endowments are exempt from the payment of debts of the member, being paid direct to the beneficiary, whose interests are protected by law.

The advisability of forming a grand temple of Pythian Sisters in New York is being pretty freely discussed.

I. O. O. F.

Session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. Notes of the Order.

The coming session of the sovereign grand lodge, which will be held at Milwaukee Sept. 16 to 24, inclusive, promises to be of unusual interest. The committee of arrangements has made extensive preparations for the entertainment of visiting Odd Fellows and their families and hopes for a large attendance. There are at present under the jurisdiction of the sovereign grand lodge over 9,500 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of over 800,000. These are scattered all over the world. Lodges have been established in every state in the Union, in every province in Canada, and in Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, France, Australia and Hawaii. The encampment includes about one-seventh of all the members, while of the Patriarchs Militant, or the highest rank, there are over 30,000.

There are now 222 subordinate and 120 Rebekah lodges in Massachusetts.

There are now 23 Rebekah lodges in the province of Ontario.

In response to an oft repeated question, it is well to state that the "grand demonstration" of the order at Chicago will take place Monday, Sept. 25.

The lodges that occupy the Odd Fellows' temple in Baltimore pay $125 per year rent when they occupy the large room, and $100 per year where they occupy the other lodge-rooms.

One hundred and fifty thousand Odd Fellows have died since 1839.

The name of the grand representative who presents to the sovereign grand lodge a practical solution of the nonpayment of dues question will deserve to be placed alongside of the other great lights in Odd Fellowship.

Fifteen officers and 503 representatives, representing 332 lodges, were in attendance at the grand lodge of California at its late communication, and 23 lodges were unrepresented.

The bond of the grand secretary of Ohio is $10,000; of the grand treasurer, $25,000.

Royal Arcanum.

During the months of April, May and June over 5,000 members were initiated into the Royal Arcanum in the United States and Canada. The present membership is 144,700, divided among 1,521 subordinate councils. One assessment now calls in $146,000.

District No. 1, division A of New York city, is now composed of the following councils: New York, Hercules, Wyvern and Chosen Friends; division B, Metropolitan, Samaritan, United and Celtic.

The R. A. World's Fair club advises its members and the brotherhood generally not to bring any more baggage than is absolutely necessary; when they reach Chicago to report at R. A. rooms, register their names, and then they will be directed just where to go, so as to have no trouble in having a place immediately. By following this plan they will save much annoyance and expense. If it is found, after joining the club, one cannot attend, he can transfer his membership.

Knights of Honor.

The August death list numbers 165, of which 19 were of Massachusetts members.

The Knights of Honor veteran association is to hold a reception in Boston early in October, at which the supreme dictator and other distinguished persons are expected to be present.

Dr. H. Dalton, 816 Olive street, St. Louis has been appointed supreme medical examiner, to whom all applications must hereafter be sent. No fee is required to accompany the application. Present lodge examiners will be continued until further notice.

When a member has been under suspension for 60 days or more, he must pass a new medical examination, and his examination must be approved by the supreme medical examiner before his application for reinstatement can be balloted on by the lodge. Forms 2 and 3 of death proofs must be sent to the supreme medical examiner.

Well Known in Texas.

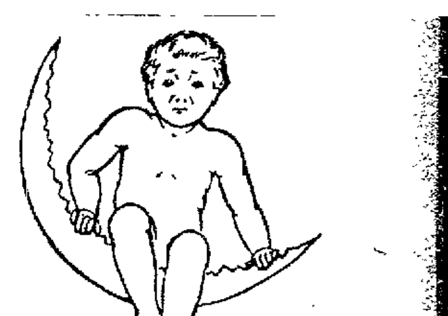
Mr. J. C. Roswell, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhœa for a long time and tried many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was used; that relieved him at once. For sale by Melville, the druggist, next to P. O.

G. A. R. Encampment, Sept. Fourth to Eighth.

General order No. 5, dated July 24th, issued from Department Headquarters, G. A. R., Department of Ohio, names the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad as the official route to Indianapolis, and also notices that this road was the only road which granted the department a one cent rate to their State Encampment at Hamilton.

The order states that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is the only road from this territory naming a one cent rate to Indianapolis for the coming National Encampment. Other lines may follow, but it was this line alone which granted the old veterans and their friends the one cent rate.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad is the G. A. R. route, and other lines will fall far short in endeavoring to catch the old veterans by falling in the rear. The old boys, as they were trained in battle, believe in going with the advance guard.



On the Ragged Edge —The clothes that are washed without *Pearline*. If you get them clean by the necessary rubbing with soap, they will soon get ruined by the wear of it. *Pearline* saves the wear, by saving the work—there is little or no rubbing. It does no harm to anything that it washes, and it washes everything. Use *Pearline*, and use less labor. Labor is useless, if you use *Pearline*, for it is unnecessary.

Beware of imitations. 240 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Lima Ackerman, Pl'tf, vs. Samuel Lehner, et al, Def't. } Allen Common Pleas.
Case No. 7732

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, A. D. 1893,

Between the hours of 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate in the city of Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point, in the west line of he proposed South Union street, in the city of Lima, Ohio, one hundred and fifty feet south of the south line of East Kibby street in said city; thence west from said beginning point one hundred and thirty-eight feet; thence south forty feet and nine inches; thence east one hundred and thirty-eight feet to the west line of said proposed South Union street; thence north forty feet and six inches to the place of beginning; said tract of land being a part of lot number eight [8] of the subdivision of the central part of the north half of the west half of section six, [6] township four [4] south range seven [7] east, in Allen county, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Appraised at $600 00.
Terms of sale—Cash.

LAWRENCE O'NEILL,
Sheriff, Allen county, Ohio

Lima, Ohio, July 27, 1893.
Hutchison & Becker, plaintiff's attorneys.

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6mdw 29 W. 23d St., New York.

Low Rates to Indianapolis and Chicago via L. E. & W. R. R.

On account of G. A. R. encampment at Indianapolis the first week in September, this company will sell tickets from Lima to Indianapolis and return for $2.80. During this encampment we will also sell tickets to Chicago and return for $5.80, good going via Indianapolis with privilege of stopping off at Indianapolis long enough to attend the reunion. The L. E. & W. railroad is forty miles shorter than any other line running from Lima to Indianapolis. We have made extensive preparations to handle the large crowd which always attends these encampment, and all who travel over the L. E. W. are sure of getting nice service and quick time. Tickets will be on sale September 1st to 5th, good returning September 16th. For further information call at L. E. & W. ticket office.

tt J. C. BURCH, Ticket Agent.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Lima Times-Democrat.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUB. CO

COUNTING ROOM, 221 NORTH MAIN STREET

TELEPHONE CALL, No. 84.

EVER EAT CANDIES?

J. P. Harley has displayed the finest line of Confectionery in the city.

FINE GOODS ONLY.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Company C will give a dress parade in the public square this evening.

A marriage license was issued to E. E. Truesdale and Cora Long last evening.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, of the central fire department, came out in a bright new uniform today.

Mr. and Mrs Gus Kalb will celebrate their tenth wedding anniversary on next Monday night.

The grocery store of James S. Smith was closed today on account of the death of his brother, at New Lexington.

Councilman Foley received word yesterday that his brother-in-law, Dr. Jones, formerly of this city, was lying very low with typhoid fever at his home in Gaylord, Minn.

Miss Julia Ackerman, accompanied by her father, has arrived here from their former home in Canaan, O., to make this place their home. Miss Ackerman will be principal of the musical department in the Lima College.

A young fellow named Charley Rose was arrested by policeman Wingate, upon the complaint of J. D. Morin's daughter, who claimed that Rose addressed insulting language to her. He is still locked up and the case will be heard this evening.

Samuel Strauchs, one of the enterprising firm who will early in September open a ladies' furnishing store in the Commercial block, is in the city making preparations for their opening. There gentlemen now have four stores, one in Canton, one in Bucyrus, one in Galion and one in Lima.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

Bert Banta is visiting his brother, F. J.

W. A. Campbell and family are at the fair.

H M. Stowe, of Marion, was in the city to-day.

Mrs. B. Mitchell left for Fort Wayne this morning.

Will Van Note left this morning for Lebanon.

S. S. Shaffer, of Spencerville, is in the city to-day.

John S. O'Connor returned this morning from Cleveland.

John O'Connor returned this afternoon from Greenville.

Miss Laura Reynolds has returned from a visit in Bellefontaine.

Rev. C. H. Eckhart and family left today for the World's fair.

Mrs A. L. Fisher, of 325 North Pierce street, is visiting in Crestline.

E. L. Hughes and family, of North Collet street, are attending the world's fair.

Mrs. H. Rechner and children, of 636 North Main street, are visiting friends in Custer.

W. H. Standish and family and Miss Nellie Selfridge returned from the fair yesterday.

E. T. Connelly returned this morning from a business trip to Findlay, Columbus and Dayton.

Misses Jo Callahan, Bridget Fitzgerald and Anna Moriarity left to-day for the World's Fair.

C H. Bogardus, of South Union street, went to Piqua to day to distribute Labor Day programs.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Seebers, Miss Bertie Applas and Miss Mary Griffin left to-day for Chicago, to visit the fair.

The family of Engineer O W. Roach have returned from their summer outing and are at home at 120 South Collett street

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bitler and child, of Cridersville, were the guests of John Maher and family, on West Kibby street to-day.

Carl Ackerman and W. H. Lehman, professors in the Lima College, have returned from Dayton, where they were in attendance at the Lutheran Synod

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, of Philadelphia, and Mrs Rev. P. G Klinger and sons, of Sherodsville, Ohio, are visiting with Prof. W. H. Lehmann, of Lima College.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Graham, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Agnes Bradshaw, of Denver, Col, left to-day for the World's Fair, after which they will go on a visit to Denver.

Miss Ella Donahue, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Gallagher, of East McKibben street, returned to-day to her home in Troy, accompanied by Mrs Gallagher, who will visit in Troy and Cincinnati.

Wedding Last Evening.

A very quiet wedding took place at the residence of Thomas Vansickle, No. 160 South Jackson street last evening. The parties interested were George W. Phillips, of Portsmouth, and Miss Laura Kirk, of this city, stepdaughter of Mr. Vansickle. The ceremony was performed by Rev Berry, of this city. Quite a number of guests, including friends and relatives, were present. After the ceremony the guests were ushered into a handsomely decorated dining room, where they partook of a bountiful supper.

The groom is one of the foremen in the Portsmouth, Norfolk & Western car shops. The newly wedded couple left for their new home in Portsmouth, where they will go to housekeeping in a nicely furnished cottage on East Galba street.

To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Stranded Minstrels.

Manager Moore, of Faurot's opera house, received a telegram from Dayton this morning, announcing that Boyd's minstrels, booked for Monday night had stranded in that city last night and consequently would not be here.

U. B. Church Supper.

The ladies of the U. B. Aid Society will serve dinner and supper on Labor Day at 127 East Market street Ice cream and cake served all day. 72-2t

Silver Souvenir Opening.

Strauch's new store, 135 South Main street. Look for date. 72 3t

W. C. T. U. Notice.

All members are requested to meet at No. 31 Public Square at seven o'clock Friday evening.

We show Dunlap Hats to-morrow. Hume, the Hatter, sole agent.

Watch, Watch.

Not a gold watch, but watch out for the Grand Opening of Strauch's new Fancy Goods store. 73 2t

WEPT

When Told that He Was a Free Man Once More.

Zack Eddinger Has a Re-Hearing and is Liberated—Arrests Threatened.

Zach Eddinger, the Watt Town man who was arrested over a week ago, on the charge of paternity brought against him by his daughter, and afterwards was charged with incest, and bound over to the Common pleas for the sum of $500, was acquitted at a hearing before Squire Douglass today, and is again free man.

Since the exclusive publication in THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT of the confession that she had been influenced to swear falsely against her father, his lawyers have been working to secure his release on the grounds that the girl's affidavit was perjured. This morning the girl Sadie was brought in from the county Infirmary, and after being sworn before 'Squire Douglass in the presence of Prosecuting Attorney Motter, Attorneys Shaw and Lamison and her father, she told her story substantially the same as was published in THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT, in a very straightforward manner, completely exonorating her father from

THE AWFUL CHARGES

she made against him. She stated that her father never had been guilty of the crime of incest, and that a young neighboring boy was the father of the child. She named three of the women who were her neighbors and stated that they persuaded her to charge her father with the crime, and promised as an inducement to pay her railroad fare to St. Petersburg, Pa, where her mother lives. The names of the women were taken by his attorney, who threatens to have them arrested.

At the conclusion of the examination the prosecuting attorney stated that he was through with the case and Eddinger was acquitted by 'Squire Douglass. He had been weeping throughout the examination, and when notified that he was a free man he broke down completely. The girl went to his side when she discovered him crying, but he turned and walked away from her. She was taken back to the Infirmary, while he went home to the remainder of his children and the Bickle woman, who keeps house for him.

DUAL AFFLICTIONS.

A Lady Reurns From Burying Her Father to Learn Her Brother's Fate.

Mrs. John Higginbothom, of West McKibben street received a telegram yesterday informing her that her brother, Theodore McCormick, was killed by the cars at Bath, N. Y. Mr. McCormick is Postmaster at Rexville, N. Y., and was at Bath transacting some business when he met his death. Mrs. Higginbothom had just returned from Rexville where she buried her father, and not being in the best of health and on account of the shock her brother's sudden death she was unable to make the trip to attend the second funeral. She has the sympathy of her friends in her sad affliction.

VETS

Gather at McClintock's Grove and Reune.

McClintock's grove, about five miles southeast of this city, was the scene of a very enjoyable picnic yesterday. It was a reunion of companies D and G, fifty-fourth regiment, O. V. I, and was attended by a large crowd, consisting of the soldiers and their friends

At the roll call of company D, which originally consisted of one hundred and two members, only eight names were responded to, L. J. Skockey, of West Kibby street, this city, being one of the number.

After dinner was over some very interesting speeches were made and songs were sung, and darkness was just approaching when the crowd dispersed.

Col I. T. Moore, of this city, colonel of the regiment, was among those present.

Strauch's
Strauch's
Strauch's
New Store.
Grand Opening
Next Week.
Look For Date.

Silver Presents to the ladies Look for date 72 3t

Cost Him a Cart Wheel.

Yesterday William Croneman, a baker employed at Bower's bakery, appeared before 'Squire Douglas and swore out an affidavit charging Chas Barber with assault and battery. The two men had some words a few das ago and Croneman called Barber a name which the latter resented by striking Croneman.

A warrant was issued by 'Squire Douglas this morning and Barber was arrested by Constable Comer and taken before the 'Squire, where he pleaded "guilty" to the charge against him and was fined $1 and costs, which he secured and was released.

When Boys Enter College

thoroughly prepared, their success is almost assured. Kenyon Military Academy, at Gambier, Ohio, is much the oldest, largest and best equipped preparatory boarding school in the State. Send for its catalogue

Probably an Incendiary.

A few minutes before eight o'clock last night the fire department was called upon to distinguish a fire which had started in one corner of a barn at the rear of J. F. Hutchins' residence, on West Wayne street. They had the fire extinguished before much damage was done. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, and was was probably started by the same miscreats that fired several barns in that locality about a year ago.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

The Board of Associated Charities

Will meet Friday at 7:30 o'clock in council rooms to attend to unfinished business.

H. S PROPHET, President.
MRS. F. F. DAVIS, Secretary.

Do You Want to Study?

Lima College opens September 5 in the Cincinnati block.

C. ACKERMANN, Pres, 807 West North Street. tf

G E. Bluem,

57 Public Square, is giving a good remnant sale. 71 2t

School Notice.

School will open Tuesday, Sept. 5th There will be a meeting of the Principals at the Superintendent's office to-morrow afternoon at 4 p m.

J M GREENSLADE, Supt.

Educate

Your sons and daughters in Lima College. Cincinnati block, corner Market street and square. tf

I. O. O. F.

All militant members are requested to meet at the hall this evening. Business of importance. A. D. BLODGETT.

You

Can buy remnants cheap to-morrow at Bluem's, 57 Public Square. 71-2t

ROUND ABOUT.

Probate Judge Lindermann to-day appointed Chas Ludwig, of Marion township, a member of the county board of school examiners in place of J. N. Hutchison, of this city, whose term has expired.

* *

"Barney" Layton, of Wapakoneta, accompanied by Mrs. Layton, has gone to Washington, to accept the position of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, to which place he will be appointed next Friday. He will succeed Charles Reed, of Maine, who has held the position for some years. The compensation attached to this place is $2,900 a year. It is is undrstood that Mr. Reed will be provided with a position as Special Officer for the minority side of the Senate, to whom special employes are allowed by the majority

* *

The mammoth reservoir at the Solar Refinery, which has consumed nearly six months, so far, in construction, is rapidly nearing completion. The walls are almost completed, but there remains a good deal of earth to be taken out from the bottom. The reservoir is located directly west of the works and when completed will be larger than those used by the city. The reservoir will be about thirty feet in depth and will be supplied from Hog Creek.

* *

Henry Irving, the great English tragedian, passed through this city night before last on the second section of C. & E train 14, with a company of eighty people. The company is enroute from New York City to San Francisco. They had a special train consisting of nine baggage cars loaded with scenery, three sleeping cars and one day coach. The entire train, which belongs to the N. Y, L. E. & W, will go through to San Francisco.

* *

Governor McKinley was in the city this morning on his way to New Bremen, where he spoke at the county fair this afternoon The Governor arrived on the P, F. W. & C. last night at 11:16 o'clock and put up at the Lima House, where an informal reception was tendered him. Mayor McComb took the Governor for a short drive about the city and wound up at the depot where Governor McKinley boarded the 9.25 train for New Bremen. Among others who happened at the depot awaiting trains, and shook hands with the Governor, was Hon W. B. Richie, and they had a nice little chat together before the L. E. & W. train pulled out.

THE EISTEDDFOD.

Mrs. Jennie Altwen Bell One of the Soloists.

The Greatest Singers the World will Participate.

The biggest Eisteddfod in the history of the world will be held in Chicago next week, commencing Monday, and each day there are arriving in New York, famous singers and choirs from the old country, who will compete for the rich prizes, the value of which approximate $15,000.

Lima's charming contralto, Mrs Jennie Altwen Bell, upon invitation from the directors of the feast, will be one of the soloists at this great Eisteddfod. The soloists will not, however, be competitors for any of the prizes.

Mrs. Bell is on the programme each day, and will sing with the most famous singers of the new and old world. On next Wednesday evening the dramatic cantata "Prince Llewelyn," composed by John Thomas will be

SUNG BY A SELECT CHOIR

of fifteen hundred voices under the direction of the distinguished composer, accompanied by the Chicago College Harp Orchestra In the rendition of the cantata the soloists are Mrs Mary Davis, of London, soprano; Mrs. Jennie Altwen Bell, of Lima contralto Mr. Benj Davis, the famous tenor, of London, and Mr. Gordon Thomas, of New York, basso.

On Friday evening Mrs. Bell sings another solo. Among the other artists of note who will be present and participate in the affair, will be Harry E Jones, basso, of Philadelphia, Dyfed Lewis, of London, and Wm. Courtney, of New York, tenors.

Mrs Bell will leave for Chicago Sunday afternoon and will be accompanied by Mr Bell and a party of her intimate friends, who will attend the Eisteddfod.

LEAPED FROM A TRAIN.

Miss Rosa Keve Narrowly Escapes Serious Injury.

This morning Miss Rose Keve, of 211 South Pierce street, went to the C, H. & D. depot, in company with a lady friend, who was to take the north bound train at 8:35 o'clock, while Miss Keve was to take the one south at 9:25 o'clock. Miss Keve accompanied her friend on board the train, which started to pull out before she could get off. Miss Keve rushed out upon the platform when the brakeman, seeing her predicament, started to pull the bell cord and stop the train for her. Being excited, Miss Keve did not wait until the train came to a stop, but stepped down and jumped from the train. She leaped sideways and fell in a heap and rolled over She was assisted to her feet by spectators and was, fortunately, not much the worse for her fall. She was able to go on her journey, although bruised and shaken up considerably.

Remnants.

There will be a sale of remnants to-morrow at Bluem's. Remnants of all kinds. 71 2t

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

NOTES

The L. E & W. shops shut down at noon to-day.

Operator Jim Miller, of the C, H & D, has returned from a trip to the World's Fair.

Chas. South, of the L. E & W. paint shops, is ill at his home on South Pine street.

Passenger engineer Lew Fisher, of the L E & W, is in Petosky, Mich, to get relief from hay fever.

"She Couldn't Marry Three."

No company that we have ever heard of has ever come to our city with such favorable couriers as "She Couldn't Marry Three." They have the unanimous endorsement of the New York Press; and this you may rest assured will be your only chance to see this superior company, as they will make no stops from San Francisco to New York City. We have no doubt of their success here

Evening Classes

In any study formed in Lima College, Cincinnati block. tf

"Special Bargains."

Handsome Military Newmarkets in fall weights The proper travelling companion.

72-3t MARSH & HELM.

We show Dunlap Hats to-morrow. Hume, the Hatter, sole agent.

Remnants.

A remnant sale of dress goods at Bluem's to morrow. 71 2t

OIL AND GAS.

The eastern oil market closed at 58¼

Look For Date.

Strauch's Grand Opening Every lady attending will receive a handsome silver souvenier

Attend

The remnant sale at Bluem's to-morrow. 71-2t

JAILED.

Gay Peter Bird Arrested at Piqua Yesterday,

For Living With Mrs. Reardon,—Both Have Families—Bird Was Once in Lima

Peter Bird is in trouble again, this time in Piqua, where he languishes behind the bars on the charge of living in adultry.

Bird will be remembered, is a butcher by occupation, who conducted until a few months ago, a market on Main street and Grand avenue. He came here from Springfield about a year and a half ago, and was followed by a woman by the name of Reardon with whom he lived. THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT contained an account of their escapade at the time they came here. Several months ago Bird left here, dropping from sight between two days, leaving numerous creditors. The Piqua Dispatch contains the following account of Bird's

TROUBLES IN THAT CITY:

Peter Bird, a butcher by occupation, but of late a bartender at the Park hotel, at the corner of Wayne and Water streets, is in a peck of trouble. Bird seems to be quite a gay adonis with the gentle sex, and on this account he was arrested and placed behind the bars on a warrant sworn out by Mr. P. Coleman, who charges Bird with living in adultery with a woman named Reardon, who resides at 331 Chestnut street. The woman in the case is described as being comely in appearance and followed her gay lothario to this city from Lima, taking the place of his lawful wife who, with a son, keeps a small butcher shop at Springfield, where she resides.

Coleman and Bird were partners in the butchering business here, but the partnership soon ceased and a law suit followed in which a pair of scales was involved, each claiming ownership, but a jury gave the scales to Bird. This started the trouble, and naturally

COLEMAN WAS VERY ANGRY

And sought revenge over his defeat in the suit.

The warrant was sworn out before 'Squire Hawthorn at Troy, but it was several days before the police could locate him, finally running him down yesterday, and placed him in the station house to await the Troy authorities, who transferred Bird to that town last evening to await his preliminary hearing, which was held this afternoon

If it is true that the charges against these persons is really such as charged in the warrant they should be shown no mercy, and if the Reardon woman followed Bird here and usurped the place of his legal wife, she too should be severely punished and made to understand that Piqua is not to hold such base creatures as these.

Bird's defense will be that he is a regular, but the only, boarder at the Reardon house.

THE COUNCIL.

Business Transacted Last Evening.

On account of next Monday being Labor Day the city council convened last night with President Jones in the chair and the following members present: Bryan, Foley, Lawlor, Dietrich, Spellacy, Wise, Fall, Hughes, Greenland and Roberts Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Solicitor was instructed to furnish lot numbers, to have walks repaired on Pine street from High to the improvement already completed and from there south to St. Johns avenue.

Mr. Foley moved that the city buy from W. L. Parmenter, for $55, a portion of land located in the center of the north end of Findlay street. Motion carried

County treasurer reported having received $19 41 county infirmary fund. Report accepted

Petition to have certain walks on East Kibby street repaired Petition received and filed. The walks will be sold Friday

Finance committee recommended that the street force be cut down to five men and three teams

Finance committee recommended the payment of the city officials and employes salaries, etc. Report accepted and bills allowed. Mr. Hughes called the attention of the sidewalk committee to certain sidewalks on West Spring street, near school building. Committee instructed to take immediate action on the side walks.

Mr Spellacy reported bad condition of walks on Main street, south of the C H & D. railroad, and moved to have the property owners notified to have weeds cut down. Mr Greenland moved to have owners of property on South Main street hill put a ditch inside the fence to prevent the bank from washing onto sidewalk. Both motions carried

Mr. B C Faurot complained of an open sewer through his farm that is the cause of a very ill smelling atmosphere in his neighborhood. The Solicitor stated that the city had done the work within the city limits according to the contract, and to cover the remainder of the ditch remained with the County Commissioners. Referred to the County Commissioners' sewer committee and the City Solicitor

Council adjourned to meet one week from next Monday night

SOUTH SIDE.

Mrs A. R Messer and children, of 138 East Kibby street are visiting friends in Alger.

James Lewis, of South Main street, is home after a week's visit at the Fair in Chicago.

Misses Mary Tinnerman and Mollie Requarth, of Dayton, are the guests of Mrs John Mohr, at 618 South Tanner street

Mrs. L Jamison, of Ashland, and Mrs Alice Hulty, of Van Wert, are the guests of Mr and Mrs. N. Sutherland, of St Johns avenue.

Mrs Ella Welsh, of Grand Rapids, Mich, returned home to day after a few days visit with her brother, Norris Sutherland, of 916 St. Johns avenue.

Mr. J. H. McClung, who has been in the hardware business in this city for the past two or three years, has given up his business here and removed his family to Sidney to day.

A family enroute to Red Key, Ind., passed through here on west bound passenger train No. 3 on the L E & W. at one o'clock this morning and had Dr. Rudy summoned to the Despatcher's office to administer some medicine to a very sick baby which was with them. The child was found to be suffering from membrane croup.

STEVENSON CLUB

Members will please remember the meeting to-morrow night, when arrangements will be made for the club to participate in the Labor Day parade.

We show Dunlap Hats to-morrow. Hume, the Hatter, sole agent.

For Music,

Piano or voice, German, French, Latin or any higher branches, see Lima College Classes formed any time Cincinnati block. tf

A Sharp Passage.

The English marriage service was the subject of conversation. Lowe said in his dashing way that it was full of nonsense "Why," he exclaimed, turning to his wife, "it made me say 'with all my worldly goods I thee endow,' when I had no worldly goods wherewith to endow you."

"Ah, Robert," she replied, "but there were your brains!"

"Well," he said, "all the world knows that I did not endow you with them."—"Life and Letters of Viscount Sherbrooke."

We show Dunlap Hats to-morrow. Hume, the Hatter. sole agent.

WAS NOAH BURIED TWICE?

Two Graves of the Patriarch, One of Which Is Sixty-four Feet Long.

In a former article I gave a pen picture of the "tomb of Noah" as it now exists near the ruins of an old fortress at Nakhtchevan, Armenia. According to Eastwick's "Three Years In the East," this old Armenian tomb is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims of all faiths, including Mohammedans and Turcomans, who make wearisome journeys of hundreds of miles in order to do reverence to our common ancestor. But, like all other relics which have the beginning of their history in tradition, this supposed tomb of the builder of the ark, half hidden among the hoary ruins on the Armenian plains, has a rival standing almost within the shadows of the cedars of Lebanon.

Henniker's "Palestine In 1600" says: About two miles east of Zakhle is the village of Kerak, not far from which, on the last declivity of Lebanon, there is a round mosque. This is erected over still older relics which are held in great reverence by Moslems and Christians alike, it being the reputed tomb of Noah the Patriarch. The structure is now a part of an ancient aqueduct and is regarded by superstitious thousands as being a place of eminent sanctity. Walls have been built around it, and at certain seasons of the year the Maronites in particular make long pilgrimages to visit it.

In his old age, so tradition says, Noah entreated God as a particular favor that he might be allowed to end his days in the shade of the beautiful cedars of Lebanon, and there to prepare his place of burial. The patriarch's prayers were granted, but shortly before his death he committed some transgression, and to punish him God cut off a part of the tomb which had been constructed to receive the patriarch's remains.

This being the case, it is clear that Noah could not be buried at full length, but was laid to rest with his legs doubled up under his thighs, so as to make the remains conform with the size of the diminished tomb. But, taking everything into consideration, he must have been a giant of giants, for the tomb, even in its curtailed state, is 64 feet long.—St. Louis Republic.

Delayed the Train to Look For Teeth.

Several years ago, while temporarily in charge of a division on one of the southern trunk lines, an incident came under my observation which for oddity seemed worthy of notice outside of the regular office record. We were handling an unusually large amount of freight, and, as is the custom in such cases, were watching delays to trains very closely, calling to account all offenders who could not show a good excuse. On going to the telegraph office one evening to look over the situation the dispatcher on duty called my attention to a delay of 40 minutes to a freight train, for which the conductor had sent a message report reading, "Delayed looking for fireman's teeth."

As this seemed to be a piece of levity, I ordered him to report to the office on arrival. This he did, and to my surprise he confirmed the telegraphic report. It seemed that the fireman had just purchased a new set of "store teeth" and not being accustomed to them had lost the upper plate while standing in the "gangway" getting a breath of air. He promptly told the engineer, who stopped the train, and the whole crew went back with lanterns to look for the property. It was found and restored to the owner, and the train then proceeded. The master mechanic was instructed to direct the fireman to keep his mouth closed while on duty, and the papers were duly filed in the records, where they can still be found. I have seen many excuses for delays, but no other cases like this.—Pittsburg Post.

The Affections of the Arab.

An Arab—meaning a tent dweller, for in an equine sense the town dweller is no Arab—loves first and above all his horse. No need to recite the oft sung affection he will lavish upon him. Next he loves his firearm. This, poetically speaking, ought to be a six foot, gold inlaid, muzzle loading horror of a matchlock, which would kick any man but an Arab flat on his back at every shot, but actually, in Algeria or Tunis, when he lives near a city, it is rather more apt to be a modern English breechloader. You must fly from the busy haunts of men to find the matchlock.

Next to his gun he loves his oldest son. Last comes his wife or one of his wives. Daughters don't even count. The Arab scarcely takes the trouble to count them, unless in so far as they can minister to his comfort, dietetic or otherwise. Until some neighbor comes along and proposes to marry—in other words, to make a still worse slave of one of them, she is only a chattel, a soulless thing. And yet she is said to be a pretty, amiable, helpful being—said to be, for no one by any hap ever chances to cast his eyes on one worth seeing. This disregard for women, be it said to their honor, does not always apply to the Bedouins of the Syrian and Arabian deserts.—Colonel T A. Dodge in Harper's

Nail Biting Among Children.

The subject of nail biting among children is well worthy consideration. M. Berillon, a French doctor, has been directing his attention for some time past to it. He finds that the habit or disease is extremely common. In a public school in Paris out of 265 pupils examined during the month of April last 63—that is to say, nearly one-fourth—were addicted to biting their finger nails. Curiously enough, results vary greatly in different districts and in different schools in the same districts.

It seems that girls are more given to the habit than boys. In one girls' school in the department of the Yonne 11 out of 21 were confirmed nail biters. In another girls' school the proportion was 61 out of 207 pupils, and of those 61, 15 were found to be in the habit of biting the nails of both hands and the others of biting only those of one hand. M. Berillon recognizes that nervousness has much to do with the habit.

Courtesy Among the Swedes.

The Swedes are a quiet, taciturn people. There is no jostling even among the lowest classes. When a train leaves a platform or a steamboat a pier, the lookers on lift their hats to the departing passengers and bow to them, a compliment which is returned by the passengers You are expected to lift your hat to the shabbiest person you meet in the street, and to enter a shop, office or bank with the hat on is considered a bad breach of good manners. In retiring from a restaurant you are expected to bow to the occupants. Bowing and hat lifting is so common that the people seem to move around more slowly than elsewhere, in order to observe the courtesy.—F. H. Stauffer in Kate Field's Washington.

The Egyptians had four distinct methods of writing—the hieroglyphic, hieratic, enchorial and Coptic. Hieroglyphic style was in vogue at least 4,000 years before Christ.

The maelstrom is not a whirlpool which sucks ships down into the depths of the ocean. It is an eddy which in fair weather can be crossed in safety by any vessel.

FALL HATS

EXTRA QUALITY DUNLAP & CO COPYRIGHTED.

SILK AND DERBY!

TO-MORROW,

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1,

Is the regular opening day of these celebrated Hats.

HUME, THE HATTER,

SOLE AGENT.

DREAMS THAT COME.

STRANGE FANTASIES OF THE DAY TROUBLE US IN SLEEP.

A Few Examples of Disturbed Slumber That Illustrate a Bright Remark Made by an Illustrious Poet—Remarkable Experiences In Sleep.

A lawyer who had been overworked rose in his sleep, went into the hall of his house and discharged a pistol. The household hurried to the place and found him at the head of the stairway, awake, but much bewildered. He had dreamed of burglars and had gone to attack them. One member of the family slept through the noise. When he came into the dining room—before he had heard of the events of the night—he complained that his sleep had been much disturbed. He had dreamed that he had been condemned to be shot, that he had been led to the place of execution and had fallen senseless when the guns were fired.

A lady dreamed that a man came into her room, poured some water into a basin, carried the splashing water to her bedside and began to sprinkle it over her. She awoke and heard a loud splashing. At first she was motionless with fear, but presently she lighted a candle and went to the basin, where she found a mouse making frantic efforts to get out of the water.

Another dreamed that she had a severe earache that she rose, unlocked a door that separated her room from one in which two children slept and went to a shelf where was a lotion which she applied to her ear. When she awoke, she found herself in her own bed and without pain. The door was still locked, but in a few minutes one of the children began to cry that his ear ached, and she rose and went to the shelf for the lotion.

A young man dreamed that he was in his office, busy with a troublesome estimate, when a woman came in with a screaming baby and began to walk rapidly up and down the room, so that it was impossible for the calculator to remember his figures. Presently the woman thrust the child into his arms, and he was so startled by this that he awoke, but the scene was still troubled his ears, for a mother in a neighboring room was walking about vainly trying to quiet a crying child.

Another incident appears to be a case of thought transference. Several years after the death of her husband, a widow, lying awake one night, recalled vividly some scenes of her husband's last illness. Presently her daughter, who was beside her, awoke and said, "Oh, mamma, I have been going over in my dreams all the scenes of papa's illness." She then told her dream in which the scenes were almost the counterpart of those that had been recalled by her mother.

Dreamers sometimes answer questions and carry on more or less coherent conversations.

A lady had a summer cottage on an island in Muskoka. One night her sons were stormstaid on the mainland, and a young English visitor went to sleep full of apprehension that Indians might visit the house while their protectors were absent.

In the night the hostess was suddenly roused by some one clutching her arm, and when she opened her eyes she saw her guest standing by the bedside.

"Oh, Mrs. Laughton, Mrs. Laughton," exclaimed the girl in a hoarse whisper, "there's a man at the window—an Indian He's gone to get something to climb in by."

The next moment Eva was fumbling about on the floor.

"What are you doing?" asked Mrs. Laughton.

"I have some liniment in my valise," was the answer. "I'm going to get it out, and when he puts his head through the window again I'll throw it in his eyes."

Mrs. Laughton, who was not nervous, began to laugh, but Eva paid no attention and presently asked, "Where's the button hook!"

"What do you want it for?"

"Why, Mrs. Laughton," said Eva aloud, and in a very indignant tone, "do you think I would allow myself to be seen anywhere with my shoes unbuttoned? No man would respect that kind of girl."

In the morning when Mrs. Laughton awoke and looked across the room to Eva's bed she saw the girl sitting up, gazing with dismay at her crookedly buttoned shoes in which she had slept. She had no recollection of the remarks she had made in the night, and it was evident that she had been asleep all the time.

One night in camp I heard a peculiar sound near the middle of the tent, and by the dim light I saw one of the campers apparently trying to climb up the tentpole.

"What are you doing?" I asked.

"There's a snake in my bed," she answered, "so I'm going to sleep up there."

"Up there!"

"Yes, why not? It will be more comfortable."

Then, with a sudden change of tone, she exclaimed, "I forgot to say my prayers." But instead of kneeling she picked her way through the tent to the foot of one of the beds and lay there till morning. She did not remember the conversation of the night, but told us that she had a habit of talking in her sleep, and that she had often conversed with her sisters while she was sleeping soundly.—M Bourchier Sanford in Kate Field's Washington.

Summary Treatment.

Old Uncle Gabe's young masters love to mystify him with long words, which he will never own that he does not understand.

One day one of them said to him: "Uncle Gabe, if you and your wife were walking down the street and a man should come up and recognize you, what would you do?"

"I'd knock him down," promptly returned Uncle Gabe.—Harper's Bazar.

They Only Knew Agassiz.

In 1855 a party consisting of Lowell, Emerson, Agassiz, Judge Hoar, W. J. Stillman and several others spent a few weeks of the summer in the Adirondacks.

The journey of the company gave rise to an incident which has often been incorrectly told, and which, as a curious comment upon human fame, deserves to be told again. The coming of the party was of course made known along the track it would follow, and at Keeseville, where the common roads then ended, the town was agog to see the "philosophers," as they were at once collectively called But neither Emerson nor Lowell was known, Agassiz being the only celebrity to that world, owing to his having recently refused the offer by the emperor of France of the keepership of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris and a senatorship with a large salary, he preferring to devote himself to science and America.

The selectmen of the town waited on the visitors early in the morning after their arrival to pay their respects, they said, but really to see a man who had no regard for money and distinction They were received formally, the spokesman bringing a copy of a periodical which contained a portrait of Agassiz which he produced and carefully compared with the lineaments of the professor until he had satisfied himself of the authenticity of the individual, when he addressed his followers with, "Yes it's him!" And they then proceeded to shake hands with him, the rest of the party being ignored.—W. J. Stillman in Century.

How Did the Dollar Mark Originate?

Below I give five theories of the origin of the dollar mark ($), they being selected from about 20 seemingly plausible solutions:

That it is a combination of the "U. S.," the initials of United States.

That it is a modification of the figure 8, the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight."

That it is derived from a representation of the Pillars of Hercules, consisting of two needlelike towers or pillars connected with a scroll. The old Spanish coins marked with the pillar device were frequently referred to as "pillar dollar."

That it is a combination of "H. S.," the ancient Roman mark of money unit.

That it is a combination of P. and S. from peso duro, signifying "hard dollar." In Spanish accounts peso is contracted by writing the S. over the P. and placing it over the sum

According to one writer the symbol of the dollar is a monogram of the letters "V" "S" and "J," the dollar being originally a "thaler" coined in the valley of Sant Joachim, Bohemia, and known as "Joachim thaler," and the monogram the initials of the words "Valley Sant Joachim."—St. Louis Republic.

Art Instruction.

An artist had sold a picture for an exorbitant price and the purchaser sued to recover. The attorney for the purchaser was making the artist uncomfortable by his questions.

"Now, sir," he said in that pleasant, ingratiating manner of lawyers with a witness, "do you think anybody could see beauty in that picture?"

"Some persons certainly could," replied the artist.

"You think the initiated in technical matters might have no difficulty in understanding your work?"

"I am sure they would not."

"Do you think you could make me see any beauty in that picture?" this most superciliously.

"Probably not now, sir"—and the artist was most humble—"but once I could have done so easily."

"Now, sir, how is that? I don't understand you. Explain, if you please."

"That's quite easy, sir. I could have done it simply by employing you as my counsel in this case."—Detroit Free Press.

A Monster Sundial.

A large promontory in the Ægean sea, known as Hayon Horoo, extends 3,000 feet above the level of the water. As the sun swings around the shadow of this mountain touches one by one a circle of islands separated by regular intervals, which act as hour marks. It is the largest sundial in the world.—St. Louis Republic.

Appreciative.

A housekeeper who has been employing a colored washerwoman for several months was surprised to see her appear last week in a hat trimmed heavily with crape.

"Why, Julia," she asked, "is any of your family dead?"

"No, no," was the reply, "but one of my best customers gave me this hat, and I didn't want her to think I don't 'preciate nothin."—New York Times.

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Fancy Goods Store.
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Next week, 135 South Main street, opposite Hoover Bro's. 72 3t

We show Dunlap Hats to-morrow. Hume, the Hatter, sole agent.

Free Samples of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine at Melville's drug store cures headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, fits, nervous debility, sexual weakness, poor memory, etc. A new and remarkable recovery. Or address the Dr Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. 4

WHERE TO BUY.

Go to Indianapolis Monday, September 4th, with Mart Armstrong Post, G. A. R. Train via L. E. & W. will leave at 9:25 a. m. Only line running through cars. Lima to Indianapolis. 71 4t

Mart Armstrong Post, G. A. R., have secured rates of $2.80, Lima to Indianapolis and return, and $5.80, Lima to Chicago and return. The rates are open to the public, and all friends of the Post are invited to accompany them on their trip. 71 4t

WANTED.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework Good wages; steady employment; small family. Call at No 605 West Market street

FOR SALE—One of the celebrated Hickory Bicycles. Good as new. Enquire at this office at once

FOR SALE CHEAP—A round trip ticket to the World's Fair. Inquire of Anna McComb at THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT office, or No 416 North Pine street.

Ladies who will do writing for me at their homes will make good wages. Reply, with self-addressed stamped envelope. Miss Mildred Miller, South Bend, Ind

WANTED—The patrons of THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT to know that they can get a good set of teeth for $5 and up, or any class of dental work 50 per cent cheaper at Van Sant's than at any other place in the city We have made this cut in prices to introduce our work and widen our business Please do not think for one instant that because our prices are so very low that the work is cheap and worthless. We use just the same grade of material used by the other dentists of the city, and have had 15 years' experience With all the latest improvements in the profession, we feel justified in warranting our work first-class in every respect; also, are confident that people will look to their own interests and not pay $10 for the same article they can get for $5 Economy is wealth, saving your teeth is health

Call and see us Office, 135½ North Main Street, west side. (69 4t) F. W. VAN SANT.

$40 Per month and expenses paid good men for taking orders. Steady work. Apply Protective Nurseries, Geneva, N Y

WANTED—Immediately, a good girl for general housework Five in family. No children Apply at 712 Broadway.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework, in small family. Enquire at once of Mrs A. W. Kahle, 703 West Spring Street

WANTED—Good head dining room waiter at the Hoffman House GEO. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

WANTED—Salesman, salary from start, permanent place. Brown Bros Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N Y

WANTED—Boy to work at European Hotel W B HALM

FOR RENT—A large boarding house and barroom in Findlay, newly papered, free gas. Will rent together or separate. Sixty yards from nail factory Address Martin McInerny 201 Santee street, Findlay, Ohio

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Consultation free Office and residence rear of 135 East Wayne street. 8-23 1m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The First National Bank of Lima, Ohio, Plaintiff, vs Kate A. Baker, et al, Defendants. } Allen Common Pleas.

Case No. 5073

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Courts of Common Pleas, of Allen County, O., and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, A. D. 1893,

Between the hours of 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock p. m the following described lands and tenements, situate in Allen county, State of Ohio and described as follows to-wit.

The undivided one half [½] of the following tracts:

The west half of the northeast quarter of section five [5]

The east half of the northeast quarter of section five [5].

Aforesaid, excepting from the last described tract thirty-six [36] acres off of the west side thereof, all in township four [4] south, range seven [7] east, Allen county, Ohio

The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section five [5] township four [4] south range seven [7] east, in Allen county, Ohio.

Undivided one half interest

Appraised at $9020 00.

Terms of sale—cash.

LAWRENCE O'NEILL, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, August 17, 1893.

Motter & Mackenzie plaintiff's attorneys.

Notice of Attachment.

Frank Sieber Plaintiff, vs F. E. Day, Defendant. } Before A.S Graham J. P. Ottawa Tp, Allen county, Ohio.

On the 24th day of June, A. D. 1893, said Justice issued an order of attachment and notice to garnishee in the above action for the sum of $29 25

August 8th, 1893.

FRANZ SIEBER.

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